

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 35.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2483.

HOME RULERS WHO GOT GOOD THINGS OF LEGISLATURE

Footings of Some of the Alleged Earnings of Anti-Republican House Employes.

Though the House of Representatives is supposedly Republican, the Home Rulers took the lion's share of the perquisites which the legislators apparently thought should be distributed with a liberal hand.

The committee on accounts after much urging has finally made a report to the House, showing actual expenditures of \$38,048, of which \$12,000 went for salaries of the members. There were probably \$3,000 which went for mileage, and legitimate expenses, leaving out the salaries paid to officers. The balance of \$15,000 was generously distributed by the various committees, and for some unexplainable reason nearly \$10,000 of the total went to notorious Home Rulers, and will no doubt be used (if the recipients are as generous as the legislators) for the purpose of preventing the election of another Republican House of Representatives.

The legislature was a good thing for the Home Rulers. In fact, according to the accounting made, it pays lots better not to be elected and take the crumbs as they fall from the legislative table. For though the members only received \$400 apiece there were few of the leading Home Rule brethren outside of the house who did not receive more than double that amount, according of course to their prominence in the party. Probably most of the money went for interpreting and translating, though the vouchers do not tell a very elaborate story as to just how the money was spent.

John Wise lost nothing by reason of his casting the deciding vote in favor of silver at the Kansas City Democratic National Convention. Altogether he received \$1,191.32, which is a pretty good salary for sixty days' work, even for as staunch a Democrat as John claims to be.

J. A. Akina, the speaker of the Home Rule House of Representatives, was also one of the favored ones. He drew \$362.65. The Home Rule Printing Co., which did not even conceal its politics in a name, drew from the Republican House \$907.50. F. J. Testa, who helped all he could to elect a Home Rule legislature, didn't lose because he failed to succeed, for the House kindly reimbursed him for his efforts by giving him \$793.05. Whether this was for printing or for drawing some of the wonderfully constructed bills introduced is not apparent.

Jesse P. Makana, though a Home Rule member of the last House, made nearly three times the amount of money which he would have received as a member of the legislature. He got \$1,075.90 and is probably glad now that he wasn't elected a member of the legislature for a second time, as two years ago his salary for the sixty days was but \$400.

Solomon Meheula, also a staunch Home Ruler, succeeded in drawing altogether \$1,562.25. Some of it was for services performed as clerk, though that leaves half of it still unaccounted for, and how an official, who purported to be as busy as the House clerk is supposed to be, got time to do extra work is a mystery.

T. R. Mossman received \$342. William Mossman, father and son together drew \$288 and George Markham, also in the Home Rule ranks, drew \$209.50. J. K. Prendergast, a Home Rule (Tramways) member of the last legislature is probably sorry he wasn't reelected, as he only received \$260. J. M. Poepoe drew one lump sum of \$537.50 and probably thinks it better to remain out of the legislature in the future. D. Kalauokalani, Jr., only received \$41.75 for all his services, but then he did well at the special session of the Senate. Mose K. Nakuina, who damned the missionaries as well as the Republicans during the last campaign, received \$522.50 for his valuable services.

Some other amounts paid were H. C. Birbe, \$310; W. R. Sims, \$499.89; W. H. Coney, \$475.75; Isaac Cockett, \$36. The nest of bolters in the Bulletin office was feathered well. Though the paper covertly worked against the ticket throughout the campaign, it pulled down nearly \$3,000 in spoils. Several hundred dollars more went to one of its editors. Of other alleged party men who have made a business of fighting the Republican Territorial administration, Charles Wilcox got \$361.50 and W. J. Coelho got \$1,580.75.

DESPERADO HULSE IS HELD BY BAKERSFIELD JURY FOR MURDERS

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 30.—The coroner's jury after a long inquest over the remains of William Tibbett and Marshal Packard, who were killed in the final battle with outlaw "Jim" McKinney, returned a verdict today in which they hold Al Hulse, the outlaw's companion, as partly responsible for the murder of the two men. There is a great deal of excitement here, but the police think they can keep Hulse from the crowd and that the law will be allowed to take its course.

The police charge that Hulse was in the same room as McKinney in the Chinese joss house at the time of the battle between the outlaw and the police and say that he fired some of the shots that caused the deaths of the two officers. When caught by the police he was heavily armed.

"Al" Hulse has for years been notorious as an all-around bad man in the valley sections of California. Some years ago in company with another desperado he got in a fight with some Portuguese and two were killed. He was convicted and sent to prison, but upon his release got in another row. In this case he killed a Chinaman. He got two years for that crime and since his second release has been living in Chinatown in Bakersfield and it was from his room that McKinney made his last desperate struggle against the officers.

LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION HAS BEGUN WORK

Speaker Beckley, Chosen by Acclamation, Takes Command of House Once More.

The legislature has met in extra session, has organized, and has adjourned until today, when it is to be presumed it will begin in earnest the work for which it has been called together, namely the passage of the several appropriation bills which were not reached at the regular session. These bills were not reached for—well, a variety of causes. They will be reached now, at all events, because there is nothing else to be done and because, under the law, the sooner the members get their work done and get away the more they will be to the good.

There are six bills to be considered at the extra session, certainly. There are, first, the Six Months' Appropriation Bill for current expenses, second the Six Months' Appropriation Bill for pay rolls and salaries, third the Eighteen Months' Appropriation Bill for Territorial pay roll and salaries, fourth the Eighteen Months' Appropriation Bill for Territorial current expenses, fifth the Loan Bill, and sixth, the Emergency Appropriation Bill. As to the best and most expeditious manner of reaching these bills, there are various suggestions. It is the general opinion that there will be no change in the committees of either house having financial matters in charge, and that there will be a consultation between the leaders in the two houses, probably today, so that the Senate may take part of the bills and pass them while the House is taking the balance, so that both branches will be at work all the time and there will be no doubling up. Then it is also suggested that the members from the various islands have conferences on their own account, agree among themselves just what appropriations each shall have and report back their agreement to the committees and have them incorporated in the appropriation bills, after finding out the lump sum that is to go to each island or each district. These island conferences will not be official, but the houses will recognize them, of course, if the work is done in that way. And it would be in the interest of expedition.

The Senate passed all appropriation bills on first reading. There will be but one appropriation message from the governor—that which will deal with the eighteen months' period from the day the county bill goes into effect. Estimates are now being prepared by the various department heads for the action of the governor.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House had some little difficulty in getting itself called to order at the opening of the extra session, because the members did not seem to know exactly how to go about it, but finally the clerk of the House that died on Tuesday, Solomon Meheula, took the gavel, rapped for order, read the Governor's message calling the extra session, and set the machinery going. The floor had been filled with all kinds of idlers before he did it, and there was a buzz of talk because it was recognized that there might be a change in the organization, especially in the matter of some of the minor officers, and the petty candidates and friends of petty candidates were getting busy. And, after all, they got nobody's scalp but that of the gray-haired old chaplain, who had done nobody any harm and had tried to do some people some good, and that of the messenger with the brave hair. But his scalp was fair game.

After the clerk had stopped the buzzing, Mr. Chillingworth nominated Lewis for temporary chairman, and after that gentleman had been chosen and had taken the chair, Chillingworth moved that Beckley be elected Speaker. The clerk was instructed to cast the vote—and it was discovered that there

was no clerk. Meheula was chosen temporary secretary, to remedy this, and while they were at it Coelho was also chosen temporary interpreter. And then Beckley was elected speaker by acclamation. He made the strong hand hand felt at once. As soon as he was seated, half a dozen members jumped up to nominate Knudsen for vice speaker.

"The clerk will call the roll of the House," said Beckley, quietly.

SOME SMALL CONTESTS.

The clerk obeyed orders, out of habit perhaps, and it showed that Aylett and Jaeger were absent. Then Knudsen was elected vice speaker, Meheula was elected clerk, Coelho was elected interpreter and Thielens stenographer. It looked as though the old organization was going to go through without change, but it wasn't. The first split came on the election of the chaplain. Harris nominated Rev. Mr. Kekuewa, the incumbent, and nominations were about to close when Kaniho leaped to his feet and named Rev. Mr. Marase. The latter gentleman was chosen, too, by a vote of 16 to 11.

The election of sergeant at arms was next in order. Harris nominated Kaleo, the incumbent. Kaniho nomi-

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HERE IS THE CHOICEST STORY OF THE APRILTIDE

Mahukona Reports a Meteor Which Shook the Houses of Hilo and Was on View For an Hour and Forty Minutes.

Manager Cross of the Wireless Telegraph Company received this message last night from Mahukona:

A brilliant meteor passed over Hilo this a. m. The direction was from south to north. It was seen as early as four and as late as five-forty. The trail resembled steam or smoke from a skyrocket, and was steel blue. As it passed it made a rumbling noise, and shook dwellings in Hilo to some extent. The meteor was plainly visible from Naalehu at five thirty and residents believed it to be from the volcano.

A TURKISH BANK BLOWN UP BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS

A Filipino Town of One Thousand Houses Is Destroyed by an Incendiary.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, April 30.—The Ottoman bank has been attacked and destroyed by dynamite. There was a great panic. Two men were killed. Troops are arriving to enforce martial law.

Loubet at Home Again.

MARSEILLES, April 30.—President Loubet returned from Algeria today in a battleship. He was saluted on entering the harbor by a large fleet of French and foreign naval vessels. The city was decorated and there was a military parade. The President leaves tomorrow by a special train for Paris.

PARIS, France, April 30.—The French capital is gaily decorated tonight in preparation for the reception tomorrow of President Loubet on his return from Algeria and to receive King Edward. Both will be in the city tomorrow. The fine trees lining each side of the Avenue Champs Elysees, from the Arch of Triumph to the Place de la Concord, are a mass of brilliant lights and paper decorations. Fountains of lights have been arranged in the Place de la Concord, around the Arch of Triumph, and the bridges crossing the Seine are decorated.

Great Forest Fires.

BRADDOCK, Pa., April 30.—The forest fires now raging here are the worst known in years. The known damage is \$1,000,000. Watsonville is believed to have been destroyed with considerable loss of life.

Co-Ed Ranks Full.

PALO ALTO, April 30.—No more special women students will be received at Stanford University, the 500 limit having been reached.

A Strike Will Fail.

REDDING, Cal., April 30.—A military company having been equipped to compel respect for the law, the failure of the strike centering here is probable.

Mob Attacks Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A mob attacked a corps of American engineers near Canton. The imperilled men were rescued by the gunboat Callao.

Deserters and Rations.

VALLEJO, April 30.—Many naval desertions are occurring. The complaint is over the rations, which the Government says are wholesome.

Philippine Town Burned.

MANILA, April 30.—Maraquina has been destroyed by fire and one thousand houses burned. The cause was incendiary.

A Disappearing Currency.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A million Filipino pesos have been received at the mint here for recoinage.

Hostiles in Bad Luck.

MANILA, April 30.—The insurgents remaining in the field are reported to be in great distress.

The Typhoid Epidemic.

PALO ALTO, April 30.—There are two new cases of typhoid fever here and one death.

HOLLIDAYBURG, Penn., April 30.—An explosion at the dynamite works wrecked property and killed nine workmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—F. P. Sargent, chief of the Immigration Bureau, sailed for Honolulu in the Peking leaving today.

ROME, Italy, April 30.—King Edward took his departure today after his brief visit with King Victor Emmanuel. The leave-taking of the sovereigns was notable for the marked courtesies exchanged, King Edward bestowing a kiss upon Emmanuel at their final interview.

FRANK, N. W. T., April 30.—Later reports indicate that the supposed volcanic disturbance at Turtle Mountain is a tremendous landslide following a subterranean explosion. The origin of this great displacement of land is not considered to be volcanic.

Minor landslides continue to follow in rapid succession. A section of the country ten miles wide has been devastated, destroying property estimated at a million and a half dollars. Sixty lives have been lost.

LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

Special Session for Appropriations Is Called.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When the Legislature adjourned after midnight it was with a record which when compared with that of its predecessor was remarkable.

Eighty-eight bills and 12 joint resolutions went to the Governor of which he signed 74, two being passed over veto. Of the vetoes of the Governor most have been sustained, among them those of the Pauoa water bill and the Municipal bill, the latter being the subject of the last fight of the night in the House. The last day was most active forty bills being passed.

Governor Dole signed a proclamation after midnight calling the Legislature together tomorrow for the consideration of the Appropriation bills, which have been absolutely overlooked by the lower house, though all have passed the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

Without reading the Journal, the House began work with the reading and passing of the insurance bill, without dissenting vote. The measure to provide for a digest of the Supreme Court reports went through with 29 ayes and 7 noes. The militia reorganization measure was again put on final passage, it having failed on Monday night, and this time it went through with ayes 21, noes 8. The pharmacy bill was once more brought up, and this time secured 23 ayes to 5 noes, and so passed.

The Kona-Kau railroad tax exemption bill came up, and Kaniho and Pali made the remarkable argument that the construction of the road through property in Kona would result in heavy loss to the owners of the land, and it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the people against the railroad. There was a discursive talk over the matter, and then the bill was passed by 18 to 6. By an almost unanimous vote, Kaniho alone in opposition, the bill substituting "Chief Engineer" for "Fire Marshal" in the laws was passed.

CLAIMS COMMISSION BILL.

The bill for a commission for hearing claims for imprisonment in 1895 of certain foreign subjects brought up a discussion which lasted for some time. The Paole bill, Harris said, would cover the matter of citizens, but many members were of the opinion that there should be amendments, and the House went into committee of the whole, taking up the bill section by section.

Long began the amending by proposing that the commission should be citizens of the Territory and appointed by the President of the United States, and that the chairman should be a jurist of distinction, who was not a resident prior to July 7, 1898. Long said the Governor would be prejudiced, and the Senate would be the same. The amendments were promptly killed. Section 1 then passed.

Kupihua offered the amendment extending the scope of the inquiry to all persons who may present claims for arrest and imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, and Long moved to strike out the amounts of the claims, Kellinui moving to strike out section 2, which limits the inquiry to certain persons. When this was done, the committee rose and the House took a recess, after passing a resolution by Harris providing for the taking over of Dominis, Anapuni, College and Hastings streets from C. S. Desky.

STAMP BILL PASSES.

The stamp bill was revived for a moment and Vida moved its passage, Kumalae opposing, he saying that the tax was one which rested on the rich and was a wise one. Harris showed that the returns were very small, and the capital kept out of the country great in amount. The bill was then passed by ayes 20, noes 8.

The measure providing for the organization of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was then killed with ayes 15, noes 14.

LICENSE BILL PUT THROUGH.

The Conference Committee on the liquor license bill reported in favor of the passage of the measure, the Senate agreeing to House amendments with the exception of minor points, which was adopted by the House.

On motion of Chillingworth all addresses were limited to five minutes for the rest of the session.

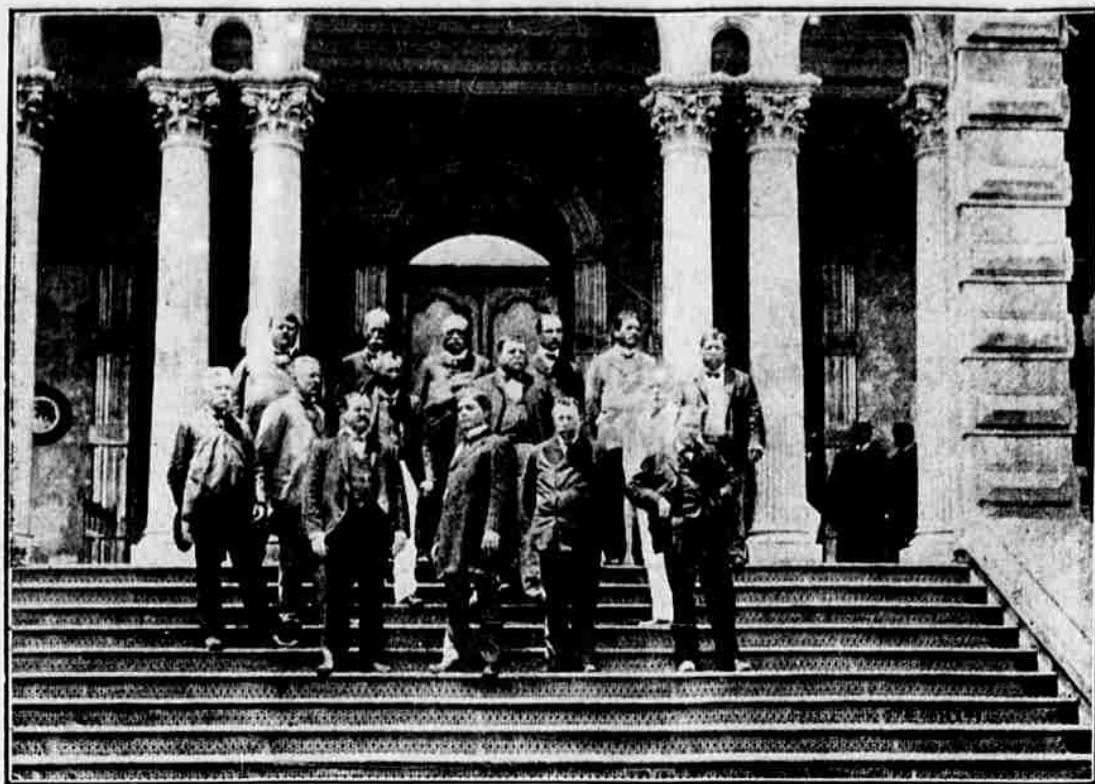
A resolution was then introduced by Kellinui, providing for the setting aside of \$5,000 of the funds of the House for the printing of the House Journal, there to be printed 300 copies, half in each language, to be distributed among the members. Harris wanted bids received. Meheula said that he had asked bids and the Star refused, the Gazette Company had not done so, nor had the Bulletin. The matter was closed.

MANY ACTS SIGNED.

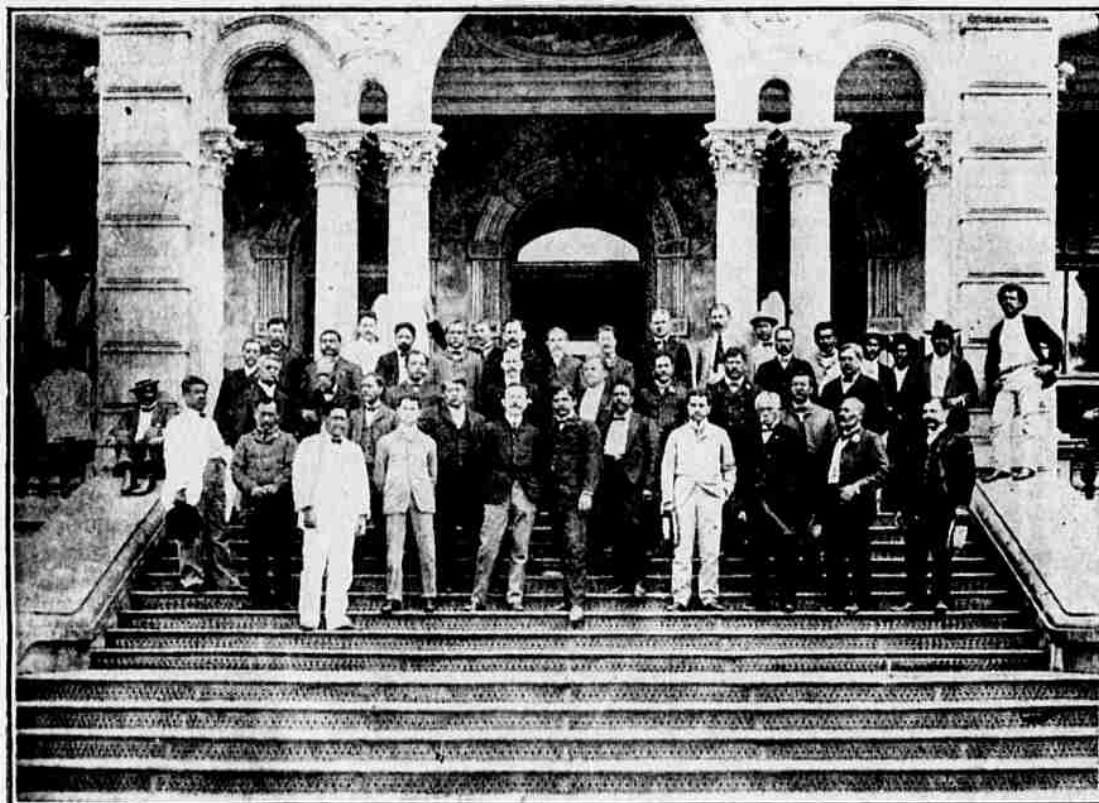
Secretary Carter announced that the Governor had signed acts 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

These are many of the Bar Association acts and the dentist bill, the loan act, the Kauai railway franchise, the Agricultural Department bill, for a commission to compile laws, for pub-

THE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII



THE TERRITORIAL SENATE.



Photos by Rice and Perkins.

TERRITORIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

lishing district court reports, the Hawaiian Electric bill, the fire claims bonds act, the pure food bill, the corporations act, the attachment and garnishment bills, relating to internal taxes.

The Senate announced the passage by it of House bills 184, 188, 78 and 79, and 167 with amendments in which the House concurred.

PAHOA WATER WORKS.

The House then took up the Pahoa waterworks plant purchase, and without any debate the bill passed, 25 ayes, 4 noes.

An act relating to exemption of personal property from attachment and sale was then killed by 11 ayes and 17 noes.

The bill repealing the act of 1895 to prevent action against officers for acts performed in repressing rebellion was then passed, 26 to 3. The act preventing the dispensing of liquors to inebriates or minors went through by 24 to 5. The act repealing and amending certain corporation laws passed by the same vote.

EVENING SESSION WORK.

The House began work after dinner with concurrence in the Senate amendments on the House bill permitting landlords to cancel leases to houses used for improper purposes.

The general railroad bill was called up and failed by 13 ayes to 15 noes. The measure for the regulation of foreign corporations was passed with only one dissenting vote. The Hilo department bill was next taken up, and passed unanimously, as was the Hilo High School bill. The act relating to nuisances, providing for the construction of balconies, went through with one opposing vote. The act regulating liquid explosives failed of passage by 13 ayes to 16 noes.

BANKING BILL GOES THROUGH.

The act granting enlarged powers to banks was then put on passage. Harris opposed the bill saying the banks could not be too closely guarded. Andrade defended the bill and Harris' motion to indefinitely postpone was lost and the bill passed, 18 to 11.

The act providing for the repeal of the Provisional Government measure governing inspection of fire arms was then passed. The act providing for a live stock quarantine was then passed, 25 to 1. The new habeas corpus measure, amending existing laws on the subject received every vote in its favor.

The personal tax law, permitting the garnishing of funds in the hands of any person for the payment of personal taxes was passed by 26 to 2. The

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THEY SAY THERE WAS NO BRIBERY IN LEGISLATURE

The Police Committee Reports That It Could Find No Foundation for Rumors.

To Hon. F. W. Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Hawaii.

Sir: We, your Committee on Police, to whom was referred the article published in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., which said article is hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A, having duly considered the same, beg leave to report, as follows, to wit:

First: We examined the following witnesses: F. L. Hoogs, E. H. F. Walters, Wm. Coelho and David Kahaula. They being so far as your committee could ascertain, the only parties able to give any testimony upon the matter under consideration, and no other parties requested to be heard, or indicated in any manner whatsoever a desire to appear before your committee. The examination, therefore, has been as exhaustive as your committee could make it; but nothing whatever has been brought out to show any foundation for the charges contained in the said newspaper article, as more fully appears from the transcript of the evidence, taken at said examination, and hereto annexed and marked Exhibit B.

Second: Your Committee find, that the said article was wantonly and maliciously published. The said newspaper in said publication showed an utter disregard for the feelings and reputation of the members of this House by recklessly attacking their integrity in such a way as to keep within the law of contempt, and beyond the reach of proceedings for criminal libel. While we would not abridge the liberty of the press, yet the publication under consideration is such a wanton abuse of the right of the press to criticize freely the conduct of public men discharging legislative duties as to suggest that the Organic Act should be amended in such a way as to bring such publications under the law of contempt.

Third: We, therefore, recommend the adoption by this House of the following resolution, namely:

Resolved: That the article appearing in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., was wantonly and maliciously published, being without any foundation whatsoever, and that the Manager of said paper, F. L. Hoogs, in making said publication, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a journalist or of one having the management of a daily newspaper, and is condemned therefor.

Resolved: That the Speaker request Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, our Delegate to Congress, to take under consideration the advisability of amending Section 25 of the Organic Act so to provide a punishment for publications of a character similar to the one aforesaid.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. VIDA,
Chairman Committee on Police,
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH,
A. FERNANDEZ,
W. P. HALL.

TIME AND MONEY. — Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LAHAINA IS GIVEN NEW NATIONAL BANK

Authorized With Capital of \$25,000
by the Comptroller of
the Treasury.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The first application for a very long time from Hawaii for a new national bank in the territory has just been received by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved. It is an application to organize "The Lahaina National Bank, of Lahaina, Hawaii." The Comptroller promptly granted the authority for the financial undertaking which is to have a capital of \$25,000. The chief men in the bank will be C. D. Lufkin, of Wailuku, Maui; Mr. R. A. Wadsworth, W. T. Robinson, D. C. Lindsay, and C. Cooke.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Frank Sargeant, formerly the chief of the order of locomotive firemen, is completing his arrangements for a visit to Hawaii to inspect the arrangements for constructing a new immigrant station. He expects to sail from San Francisco on April 30. Just what details Mr. Sargeant will work out while in Hawaii are not fully known, but it will not be surprising if he looks over the labor situation somewhat. Mr. Sargeant has the confidence of President Roosevelt to a marked degree and his word regarding Hawaii when he returns will have much weight at the White House.

MITCHELL ON ATHERTON.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was chairman of the subcommittee that visited Hawaii last summer, has been here most of the time since Congress adjourned. Yesterday he started for New York, where he will rest for some weeks. "I was grieved to read in the newspapers," said Senator Mitchell, "of the death of Mr. Atherton, in Honolulu. He was one of the most competent men I met in Honolulu and I had great confidence in him."

"Yes, we expect to accomplish some legislation for Hawaii at the next session of Congress," declared Senator Mitchell in answer to a question on that subject. "I have no definite ideas yet as to exactly what we shall try to accomplish. I am waiting first to see what the territorial legislature will do. Thus far they seem to have been cutting high jinks out there."

Senator Mitchell is still looking poorly as the result of his long illness during the past winter. He expects to recuperate during the summer and to be able to take up the work as to Hawaii vigorously. He says his illness had its beginning in the tremendous amount of work he put into the Hawaiian report last fall.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A few days ago the Interior Department asked the Treasury Department for information about the Attorney General's opinion regarding authority for transfer of public lands in Hawaii in compensation for the Bishop site, desired for a new postoffice building.

The opinion expressed at the Treasury Department, some time ago as I stated in a previous letter, was that the actual transfer would not be made till Congress has acted and authorized the construction of a public building at Honolulu but at the Interior Department some doubt is expressed on that point. If complete authority to transfer the property and put the government in actual possession of the Bishop site can be had the Interior Department may urge the completion of the transaction.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Detailed expenses of Presidential trips, such as Mr. Roosevelt is now taking through the West, are never known entirely to the public. Railroad men, than whom there are no others more patriotic and more reverential for the office of President, are not given to talking much about such matters. In fact the authority for arrangements generally originates "up-stairs", as the phrase goes in railroading, not down stairs with the passenger and traffic managers. The word comes down from the President of the road or someone in his confidence.

A railroad man here, who has had to do with the fitting out of trips for Presidents, said today that he had heard many explanations of how the expenses for long railroad journeys of Presidents were met but none of these had ever been exactly correct. But it is nevertheless true that the presidential train passes over railroads free of charge and the officers of a road are generally glad to have it said that the President is travelling over it. Such trips mean more or less in the way of advertisement and then it frequently happens there is a great deal of politics and political advantage, benefits from which are probably more illusory than actual.

In enterprising country, like the far West, the passenger men of a railroad are pleased to have the President travel their way because they can prepare pictures of his special train and put it upon their folders or otherwise advertise the fact that the President liked their route. The freight officials also see advantages that are supposed to come to their department. But in any event all the departments of a great railroad are glad to know the President is travelling over their line. It is therefore a very safe proposition that in his 14,000 mile journey neither President Roosevelt nor any of his party will pay any railroad fare. Everywhere they will travel with his special train by the courtesy of railroad officials.

If the special train were to be paid for, it would cost somebody a pretty penny. It consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, two Pullman sleeping cars, dining car, and a private, or hotel car, for the use of the President. The average price paid for the use of a Pullman car is about \$40 a day and the five cars in the train would average not far from \$200 daily. It is the custom of the Pullman Company, to whom this special train belongs, to charge for a car from the time it leaves the depot till it returns. As the President will be absent from Washington 66 days the approximate price of the Pullman train would be \$13,200 but that does not include the price of feeding the people in his party, which would be a considerable item beyond the figures already quoted.

Then the item of pulling the special over the tracks of the different railroads is a big one. The average charge, if the train were paid for, would be about \$2 a train mile or for 14,000 miles about \$28,000. From this and the Pullman item above mentioned one has a total of \$41,200. Then there are numerous other items, which the average man would hardly think of but which will probably swell the actual expenses of the President's western trip for his special train to about \$66,000. In fact a man here, who has had considerable experience with railroading, said today that the expenses of the special train on the Western trip will be not far from \$1,000 a day.

THE HOTEL BILLS.

When the President's party leaves his train and stays at a hotel in a city it is usual for the citizens to pay all the hotel bills as the President generally goes as the guest of the city. For the last three or four administrations the immediate party of the President on his trips includes a personal friend or two, his secretary and his physician and also an assistant secretary, who spend much of their time in his hotel car with him. A porter generally remains at the

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BIG RAILROAD LINES TO SEND TOURISTS TO ISLANDS

**Agents to Meet the Wants of Travelers Have
Been Put on Oceanic Company's Steamers
Between This City and San Francisco.**

The railroads of the mainland, and the Oceanic Steamship Company, acting in conjunction, have at last taken steps that bid Honolulu hope that the islands will soon begin to draw a share of the tourist business of California. And the railroads of the mainland, and the steamship companies are the great agencies that direct tourist travel. Tourists are but men,—and incidentally, women—and men are a good deal like sheep, in some ways. They go where they are sent, and where one goes many will follow.

This is philosophy, and beside the practical issue of the matter. The point is that the railroads and the Oceanic Steamship Company, a combination known as the A. & A. Line—which cabalistic letters mean American & Australian line—have at last begun to look to these islands as a good drawing card for their business, and when they do that they will build up the tourist travel to the islands. It is the railroads and the steamship companies of the mainland, with some help from intelligently directed local agencies, that have built up the tourist business of Southern California, and the tourist business of Southern California, in its turn, has built up great and prosperous cities. One hundred thousand tourists visited Los Angeles alone last winter, to the great profit of the railway lines centering there, and that one hundred thousand tourists probably spent a thousand dollars apiece, taking them as a whole. These are figures that begin to stagger the imagination.

The A. & A. combination embraces the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago & Alton. Here is a combination of a great ocean line of steamers with five of the strongest railways in the United States, and if these take hold of the matter in dead earnest—as, in fact, they have done—then we may look with some confidence for the tide of tourist travel to begin to come our way with a rush that will add materially to the prosperity of this city and the territory, and that within a very short time indeed.

On the last Alameda there arrived in Honolulu Mr. Frank M. Jenifer, an energetic young man until recently employed in the passenger department of the Santa Fe railway, whose official title is "Passenger Agent" for the A. & A. line, but whose real business is the direction of tourist travel to and from these islands. Mr. Jenifer is the first one of a group of similar agents who will be sent out, and he proposes to get pretty well acquainted with Honolulu and the islands, because his business, in future, will keep him on the run between San Francisco and Honolulu, as other agents will be kept. In effect, his duties will be to travel on the steamers of the Oceanic line, and to be a sort of bureau of miscellaneous information for the passengers on the line, both as to matters on the islands and on the mainland. He will route the through passengers from the Colonies across the American continent, will take up and exchange their through tickets both to the east and to Europe, will give them all information as to interesting side trips on the mainland—to Yosemite, Santa Barbara, the Yellowstone, and where not—and will see that they land in San Francisco as thoroughly posted as to what is the proper thing to do as it is possible for a tourist to be. There will be three of these tourist agents in the employ of the company, and one will come down to Honolulu on every trip of the Alameda, meet the through steamer here and go back to the Coast in her. It will be the duty of the agent coming down to post tourists about the points of interest on the islands—to which end the local tourist men will probably bestir themselves somewhat—and meeting the through steamers here devote themselves on the return of the through boats to the needs of those passengers who want to see something of the best of America en route to Europe.

The position is similar in quality to that filled by the tourist agents on the trains of the various overland roads on the mainland but the duties will be somewhat wider and the men filling the positions will necessarily be men of more class in their business. In fact, there is some competition for the positions among the bright men of the several companies interested—or was, for the agents are all no doubt selected by this time. Mr. Jenifer, the first of them, will go up to the coast on the Sonoma, and the man who is to be second appointee is to come down on the next Alameda, to meet the next boat in turn.

This is the first time that a movement has been made in the way of the intelligent direction of tourist travel to the islands, or from the colonies, nevertheless it is not an experiment. The same thing has been done on the mainland, and it is bound to be successful. When its success begins to appear, naturally the other great transcontinental roads will want to break in. And they will send out tourist agents, too, and there will be tourist excursions organized and, presently, that reduction in fares that always has followed keen competition for a trade of this character. Honolulu, as a matter of fact, is thus for the first time put on the tourist's map.

NEW TWO CENT STAMPS GOING OUT.

Local philatelists should make haste to collect the new 2-cent stamps. They are to be withdrawn soon, because of a defect in the portrait of Washington. When the stamps were first printed, the nose of the Father of His Country was seen to be of a fiery-red hue, and the whole face of the man resembled that of a rake of his time. The laurel leaves looked like banana and tobacco leaves, and there also seemed to be an overdose of reading matter on the stamp. These points were picked out by the enemies of the sticker, and as a result there will be a new design engraved.

It was at first supposed that the reason for the carmine tint of the great General's nose was due to the fact that the first printings were made with an overabundance of carmine ink, and that after the workmen had become used to the new plates, they would be able to regulate the ink supply more accurately. With this proposed diminution of ink it was also supposed that the red nose would disappear. But not so. Experiments were made with a smaller quantity of ink, but with no success. The nose still remained red. The laurel leaves still looked like bananas, and the engravers decided that nothing short of re-engraving could make matters better. That is what will be done.

Strike Orders Disobeyed.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—The Union ordered a street car strike today. Only twelve crews obeyed and the attempt was a fiasco.

BOARD OF HEALTH PAU

**Present Body Is
Wiped Out by
Law.**

The Board of Health held no meeting yesterday and it is hardly likely that the board as at present constituted will ever meet again unless it is to close up the business still in hand.

The Kaohi bill "to reorganize the Board of Health" as signed wipes the present health body entirely out of existence. It does not even give them an opportunity to resign, but creates a new board in the place of the one now acting. The executive officer is also done away with, and Dr. Pratt will have to be recommissioned under some new title in order to be able to carry on the business of the board.

The new law provides that the Board of Health shall consist of four laymen, two physicians and the Attorney-General. Even though Governor Dole should reappoint the present members of the board at least one change would have to be made, as there are now three medical men on the board. These are Dr. Cooper, Dr. Mays and Dr. Moore. The lay members are M. P. Robinson, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C. Smith and Attorney-General Andrews, ex-officio.

"Are you going to resign?" was asked E. A. Mott-Smith yesterday, after he had said that the Board of Health had been wiped out of existence.

"Resign," he said. "We don't get a chance to resign. We are already paid. There will most probably have to be a meeting to reorganize, for one of the medical members will have to be dropped under the law. The president is also to be appointed by the Governor, and he is made a salaried officer, though there is no appropriation for this purpose."

There is some doubt now as to what status the Board of Health is in, as regards appropriations. The law as passed was not carefully drawn and many defects have been discovered, though it is a bill of less than two pages. There is no provision for tiding over the time between the taking effect of the act, which is immediately, and the beginning of the new biennial period. It is probable however that nominations of the present members of the Board will be sent to the Senate very shortly, so that there may be an immediate reorganization. Another important change in the law is the one which provides that the Legislature shall fix the salaries of all health officers, doctors and other employees of the Board of Health. Formerly there was a lump appropriation for government physicians and for expenses out of

WORKING ON TRANSPORTS

**Secretary Helm
Tries to Secure
Stops.**

Secretary Helm of the Merchants' Association is pushing the work of securing the stopping of the army transports here, on the way to and from the Philippines. He is now in San Francisco and is taking up the matter with the officers there. The officials of the Association here have been requested to furnish him with information, which it is thought will have good effect upon the officers of the quartermaster department.

Mr. Helm has seen Col. Duval, who is chief quartermaster in San Francisco, and the recommendation has been made that the matter be taken up with General Humphreys of the Department, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco soon. The committee of the Merchants' Association recently took up this matter, and then it was expected that Gen. Humphreys would pass through in the Sibiria, on his way back from the Philippines, but the letters received by the steamer of yesterday from Mr. Helm, lead to the belief that this course has been abandoned, and that the general is journeying in a transport.

The letter from Secretary Helm, received yesterday by the officers of the Association, asks for the prices of coal here, as that factor will be important in its bearing. It will make the trip three days longer this way, but the ships will be able to carry the greater amount of cargo.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WAS COUNTY BILL FIXED?

**Section . Inserted
Though Not
Passed.**

Was the County bill "fixed" after it passed both houses of the legislature, and before it was submitted to Governor Dole for signature. Both houses agreed to leave out the House amendment requiring hackmen to have a knowledge of both the English and Hawaiian language, and to pass a separate bill, which was done, but yet the copy signed by the Governor contains the very clause which the conference committee agreed to omit.

Section 349, Chapter 56, relating to vehicles and drivers, is as follows: "The Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff shall before any license is issued for any passenger vehicle, inspect the vehicle for which a license is requested and the harness and the animals to be used therewith, and if he shall find the same to be in good serviceable condition he shall deliver to the applicant therefor a certificate setting forth such fact, and the capacity of the vehicle. Such officer shall also examine any applicant for a driver's license and if he finds such applicant to be competent driver, AND ABLE TO READ AND WRITE THE ENGLISH OR HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE HE SHALL GIVE HIM A CERTIFICATE TO THAT EFFECT."

"No license shall be issued to any driver or for any passenger vehicle until the receipt by the Tax Collector of SUCH CERTIFICATE."

Both the original bill in the possession of the Governor and the copy of the bill in the Senate records contain this clause. The bill as passed by the Senate did not have any reference to the section as finally inserted, and the conference committee agreed to strike it from the House amendments. This subject was one of the points of difference between the Senate and the House and it was agreed in the conference that it should be omitted, the condition being that the Senate should pass the Hackmen's bill as it came from the House, and which contained the language qualification. This the Senate finally did. J. D. Avery, the clerk of the conference committee, said it had been agreed that this clause should be omitted and the same statement is made by members of the conference committee.

The conference committee report has no reference to the section referring to vehicle licenses, and though several changes are reported in the license chapter as agreed upon, there is not the slightest reference to the hackmen. None of the members of the Legislature who were questioned knew exactly how the amendment had crept into the bill, though there was a unanimity of opinion that it had not been intended to pass the section as in the bill which was signed by Governor Dole.

LIBERAL AT LAST MOMENT

**The Senate Unwilling
to Leave Money
Unspent.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate after talking economy for fifty-nine days of the session took on a liberal streak yesterday when it was found that the entire sum of \$25,000 appropriated for expenses had not been used up. Half of the balance of \$4,000 found to be still on hand was ordered divided up among the Senate employees, though the clerk got rather the best of it. The idea was that the Senate officials had been compelled to work at night, and so their compensation was almost doubled in some cases.

Senator Isenberg reported on the resolution regarding the pay of Senate officials saying there was a balance of \$4434.15 in the expense fund against which bills amounting to \$434.15 were outstanding, leaving a balance of \$4000. The following distribution of this amount was recommended: For printing the journal, \$2,000; 40 days clerk services, \$400; 60 days for extra work at \$7.50 per day, \$450; Sergeant-at-Arms, 60 days, 1 dollar per day, \$60; Messenger, \$90; Assistant clerk, \$120; Janitor, \$60; Chaplain, \$90; Interpreter, \$120; stamps for Senators, \$20; incidentals, \$220; total, \$3790, leaving a balance of \$300. The report was adopted without dissent.

The twenty dollars set apart for stamps for Senators was invested immediately and a big bunch of twos was placed at each desk by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Senators Isenberg and McCandless divided their quota of the stamps between Kalaauokalani and Kaohi.

There was a small supply of Senate stationery left on hand and this also was distributed among Kalaauokalani, Kaohi and Kalae.

Looking After Licenses

The Republican Executive Committee is now busily engaged in looking over the list of applicants for beer licenses. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkinson and Winston was instructed to make a careful canvass of the applicants and report upon qualifications.

THE GOLDEN STATE IS CROWDED WITH ARMY OF EAGER HOME-SEEKERS

**Twenty-Four Thousand of Them
Have Arrived There Within
the Last Ten Weeks.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Owing to the success of the methods used for advertising the advantages of California in the East, twenty four thousand colonists have entered the State in the last ten weeks.

VICTORIA, April 28.—Both Japan and Russia are making vigorous war preparations which include heavy purchases of supplies. Nine more Russian warships are at Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—President Harriman, who is in the city, says that Seattle, in competing for the Oriental trade, will have to meet four new Oriental steamers running from this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Britt got the decision over Fitzgerald in twenty rounds.

PALO ALTO, April 28.—There are two more cases of typhoid fever here and two deaths.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, April 28.—Dr. George Doane Boardman, the well known clergyman and author of Philadelphia, died here today.

BASEBALL MEN TALK OVER PLANS FOR LEAGUE GROUNDS

The baseball men yesterday discussed at length the plans for the carrying through of the work for the baseball park, the advance made being such as to indicate a speedy carrying through of the plans for the grounds.

The Trustees met during the morning and drew up a tentative contract between that body and the League, which if ratified will furnish the basis for the adjustment of the monetary affairs during the life of the lease of the tract secured. The Trustees agree to furnish the land prepared for baseball use, with fences and grandstand, at a cost not to exceed \$7,000. The Trustees will be empowered to collect all monies and will be charged with the duty of keeping everything about the grounds in good condition.

The League met later and heard the reports of President Isenberg as to the work performed. The contract was read over at length and a general discussion resulted. The sense of the meeting was that the percentage to be paid to the various clubs should be based upon an average estimate of the expenses of each. The meeting adjourned to Thursday afternoon, when the contract will be finally passed upon and definite arrangements for the season made.

President Isenberg, for the trustees, said that money had been secured by them at a low rate of interest, and under very favorable circumstances and that work would be pushed ahead at once.

ASHTON STRUGGLE BROUGHT TO CLOSE.

OAKLAND, April 20.—It developed today that Frank Ashton had disappeared for good with his little 5-year-old daughter, Leonie, and so far as any proceedings that may be instituted by Mrs. Ashton to recover her offspring goes, whatever victory she may gain will be a hollow one.

Mrs. Ashton applied today to Judge Greene for a modification of the original divorce decree so as to have the care of the child given into her custody. No one, however, was able to throw any light on where the child was or Ashton, and leave was granted to publish a summons.

Where Ashton has gone is a mystery, known only to a few, and they are not giving out the information. The withdrawal of the child from the storm center, however, promises to bring to a close a fierce struggle between the parents over the possession of their daughter. The famous Merry-Ashton love letters have now lost their materiality and unless they are used by Mrs. Merry in her divorce suit in the East will not be introduced as evidence.

ST. LOUIS FAIR IS BEING BROADENED.

Among the passengers in the Hongkong Maru are Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King, of St. Louis, who are on their way to the Orient for a short visit. Mr. King is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, he visited the Executive Building and had interviews with several members. Mr. King said that the progress being made with the Exposition buildings was great and that every prospect was for the great show exceeding in interest and scope all the preceding Fairs. The representation at the Exposition will be universal, and the list of the countries which have signified intention to take part includes every great power of the world. Mr. King expressed great satisfaction with the progress made so far in Hawaii and said that the authorities hoped to see a full display of island products and resources.

DELAY IN FIRE CLAIM PAYMENTS.

The plan to secure fire claimants willing to take up the bonds has resulted in failure. An effort was made both by Bishop & Co., and the Bank of Hawaii to buy up sufficient claims at ninety per cent to be able to take up the entire issue of \$326,000.

Most of the claimants were unwilling to accept the price offered so the banks gave up in disgust.

Secretary Carter said yesterday that there seemed little possibility of the bonds being taken up. The record is ready to be turned over to Mr. MacLennan, after a few corrections are made.

Mr. MacLennan will now probably arrange for the pro rata payment of the claims.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 1

GENERAL MILES.

General Miles deserves respect for his fighting record. Starting at the beginning of the Civil War without military experience—he had been a clerk in a dry goods store—he came out of it a major-general of volunteers. Survivors of the first New York, the first regiment he commanded, say he had no superior in the army for personal courage and dash. He was promoted, step by step, for gallantry in action; and in the troublous years of Indian fighting between 1865 and 1880, he gained high rank in the regular army, finally reaching the rank of lieutenant-general.

Unfortunately for his fame, however, General Miles developed an almost phenomenal conceit. If there is any one thing that will make Americans, who are a hero-worshipping people, turn and pull their hero down, it is the appearance in him of vain self-consciousness, of assertive egotism, of the great I am. General Miles Scott was popular until, with high rank, he developed the qualities that made the people dub him "Old Fuss and Feathers." It was the same way with Fremont. On the other hand, Lincoln, Grant and Sherman were loved because their greatness was buttressed with simplicity. There was affection for the man himself, when Grant appeared before Lee at Appomattox, dressed in a blouse uniform, without a sword, which after all had its relation to the plain clothes of the conquering hero. Much of the disrespect shown Admiral Sampson in the last war was due to the public impression that he was a snob; and the ease with which Hobson's head was turned proved to be his undoing in the Navy. Dewey had a sudden cold douche of ridicule when, inspired by the general hurrah over the battle of Manila bay, he thought he was big enough to attain the Presidency. The public simply has no tolerance for any one, however distinguished, who develops the "big head," and that is why, despite General Miles' gallant and meritorious services, his name is principally used to sharpen the wit of the paragraphers.

The pretentiousness of Miles takes two visible forms, decoration of his person and the belief that he could be nominated and elected President of the United States. Since the time of General Scott no more strutting and belittled personage has ever commanded the army of this country. A uniform which was good enough for Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, was much too unpretentious for Nelson A. Miles; nor was he satisfied to command an army plainly clad. For himself he wanted laurel leaves in gold on his collar and sleeves, a more gorgeous sash and chapeau, a superabundance of glitter and pomp; for the troops he wanted a more coruscating full dress. When he went to Europe at the time of the Greckan war he was wont to parade the deck of the trans-Atlantic passenger steamer at a given hour daily, in full uniform, including his sword. In Europe it was hard to get him out of uniform on any occasion and he became a target for the caricaturists both there and here. But the laughter of the lookers-on taught him no wisdom and he continued to swell until he came to believe that the White House was none too large for him.

When the Presidential race began buzzing in his chapeau, General Miles' wits seemed to leave him. He quarreled with all his superiors—even the kind-hearted and mild-mannered McKinley. He went to New York and ostentatiously dined with Croker; he did his best to break down the McKinley administration by making violent and easily-disproved charges against the commissariat of the army in Cuba, holding it up to the contempt of the world and hoping by that fouling of the national nest to so endear himself to the people that they would prefer him to the Sage of Canton. The veriest tyro in politics could have told Gen. Miles that he was losing instead of making political support; that his new-found friends, the Democrats, would use him as a witness against the administration and then throw him overboard. That is precisely what happened. General Miles was a hero in all the Democratic papers up to about the time of the National Convention and there his name was not mentioned. The nomination went unanimously to Bryan.

Still the Lieutenant-General gained no common-sense. With his trunks full of uniforms he started around the world for no other reason, apparently, than to keep himself in the public eye for political effect. In the Philippines he even revamped the beef issue and the charges of cruelty against American officers; in Europe he became a military poseur. And now, once more at home, at odds with the administration and about to retire from army life, he tries to rally his party to battle on the outworn issues of embalmed beef and Philippine cruelties.

It is easy to see his finish. In a very short time Nelson A. Miles will disappear from national view, followed by the jeers of the public and damned by the faint praise of his political associates.

A careful search of the Coast files of April 21 fails to reveal a single item about Great Britain's liabilities being \$800,000,000,000. In fact no reference to the liabilities of Great Britain appear so far as the Advertiser can see. The discovery that Great Britain owes twice the wealth of the world appears to have been made for our afternoon contemporaries exclusively. Was it a belated April Fool joke?

AS TO BRIBERY.

Legislative bribery is always a hard thing to prove because the man who bribes cannot expose the man he has corrupted without incriminating himself. Such transactions are confined to two persons and are rarely witnessed by third parties. On that account, of all the offenders who commit crimes against the body politic, bribe-givers and bribe-takers are least in evidence on prison rolls.

But if the technical demands of the law cannot be met in a way to insure convictions, the public is at liberty in making up its own mind, to throw them aside and consider the plain signs. The character of pretty nearly every man in a community is known to those who have watched him do business, and at that, without a verdict about it in court. So with the character of a Legislature. It can be justly "sized up" by any one of fair intelligence, who takes the trouble, and the verdict is likely to be far more impressive than that of members of the accused body organized as a committee of investigation. For instance when a certain group of legislators always rushes to the support of a suspicious bill, a bill that is known to be pushed by unscrupulous men, whom its passage would enrich, there is but one inference to be had. Again where a legislator with a bill pending to confer some advantage upon himself or upon a business or firm with which he is connected, joins the element that favors doubtful or corrupt bills, it is fair to presume that he does so for the sake of a questionable trade—a matter of mutual bribery. That the facts cannot be established in court amounts to very little. Out of some ten thousand murderers arraigned in the United States last year, less than four hundred were legally convicted and hanged. That the technicalities of the law governing convictions cannot be met is no proof of innocence. Nor does it debar the public from framing its own conclusions.

Morally speaking, we believe that a distinct group in the present Legislature is badly tarred. These members were an unsavory lot when they were elected and they probably did not improve under the temptations of office. Many of them share the responsibility of foisting high officials upon the Executive two years ago whose names have since been identified with deficits in the Treasury. These were their ideal politicians; their accepted leaders; the men for whom they were glad to stand sponsor—their own kind. It is to them that we owe the decision to let a whole legislative session go by without touching the appropriation bills, so as to get a chance for the salary and perquisites of an extra session. They are the ones who have squandered the public money in "committee" work, translations, printing, extra pay for employees and the like. It may please them to be whitewashed by a committee of their peers; but the byplay does not deceive the public.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, after all has been said that needs to be about its shortcomings, is a better law-making body than its predecessor. The other one was hopeless; its product of some twenty odd enactments, including appropriations, had for its special feature a lady dog bill. But the second Legislature has done hard work, sending eighty-eight bills and twelve joint resolutions to the Governor, many of them of great value and importance to the people. For this much thanks.

The difference in favor of the present Legislature, however, should not blind the eyes of the public to the need of a better law-making body next time. When we consider that the management of the Territory is a greater business enterprise than that carried on by any corporation of Hawaii, one employing more men, using more capital and affecting more interests, it follows that the managers should be men equal to the task. It is a singular fact that for the intricate affairs of State so many directing spirits are chosen who could not run a peanut stand successfully in a place where peanut-eating was a fad. Men of the highest capacity are not too good for legislators; but it is not once in a dozen times that a man of average parts is elected. Hawaii should change all this. It is a duty which falls upon native and white alike. Neither make it a practice to elect their best men; both should, by careful work at the primaries, do precisely that. Then and not till then will we have good government in the Hawaiian Islands.

WANT THE TRANSPORTS.

The work being done by the Merchants' Association for the securing of the visits of the army transports to Honolulu, on both the in and out bound trips, deserves to succeed. The purpose is a worthy one and the results cannot fail to be of benefit to the city.

The ships are not less than one a month, and it is safe to say that each would mean the leaving of some thousands of dollars a day during the stays of the vessels in port. Then too the men during any stoppage here would assuredly send back to the States such reports of the city as would result in the interesting of settlers and tourists, which would have beneficial results.

The question of the cost of coal may have a decided influence on the choice of the city for a stopping place. The ships would take on at the least 500 tons of coal here, which would mean that each would have just that much more carrying room. The three days added to the trips would be offset by this, if the coal bill is not increased. This should not be the case, as Honolulu is nearer to Newcastle than is San Francisco. The Merchants' Association is at work, and its secretary, P. R. Helm, will get the order issued if it is possible.

It is a disquieting circumstance, though not at all strange one, that a volcano should break out in the Northwest Territory of Canada, the district which adjoins Alaska. All that region is volcanic; and if its history were known, in very recent times, great seismic activity would perhaps be expected of it as much as of Japan. Some day, no doubt, the civilized people of the Northwest Territory and Alaska, will witness volcanic phenomena of which those in Guatemala are the type; and in doing so but repeat the experience of many native tribes in the recent past.

THE WESTWARD RUSH.

How does it strike our tardy promoters, this news from San Francisco of 24,000 colonists entering California during the past ten weeks? Twenty-four thousand are a lot of people to get in a little over two months' time, but there they are; and the fact shows how much can be done, even for a place distant from the centers of population, by shrewd, expansive and well-placed advertising.

The Californians have been making a strong campaign for settlers during a year or more past. For one thing the press has been a unit in the work; there have been no journalistic whiffets barking at the heels of those whose labor of love it is to fill up the country with a productive population. Foremost in the fight is the Chronicle, which has made each issue one of advantage to California. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have labored as one man and the railroads have been induced to use their advertising powers to the limit. The result is the most rapid and marvelous expansion the Pacific Coast has seen since the original boom period; and such an access of wealth that every legitimate enterprise in California is today boasting of its prosperity.

And while all this and an influx of 80,000 tourists besides is going on just across the way, what is Hawaii doing? One hears the usual snore in the Chamber of Commerce. The tourist plans of three and four months ago hang trembling in the balance. Everything is propped up for work—cabing, big hotels, giant steamers, all are in hand; plenty of room for small farmers and plenty for them to do. The Paradise of the Pacific is all here. But the workers who used to get together and push things through for Hawaii—things like reciprocity and annexation—where are they? Are they dead or asleep?

The westward movement is enormous, not only to California but to Oregon and Washington. Some of it can be attracted here if our people will only bestir themselves. But the strangers from the East are not coming unless they are given a chance to find out what they are coming to. They must first learn of what the summer islands have to offer. That brings the matter up to us; it means hard work and a large outlay for the progressive men of Hawaii. But as the California example shows it is labor that brings the most acceptable results—new wealth, new industry, new inhabitants.

A POLITICAL OBJECT LESSON.

This is a good time for the Republicans of Hawaii to make up their minds to nominate no more legislative tickets and no county tickets which represent Home Rule ideas. It is clear from the course of the Legislature that the majority on the Republican side have no Republican principles. They are Home Rulers at heart—such in their ideas, their affiliations, their predatory instincts, their friendships and in their hatred of the Republican Territorial administration.

One of the first steps of the Republicans of the House was to nominate a Home Ruler for Speaker and he in turn gave chairmanships to his own kind, the leaders of the minority. Then began a saturnalia of spoils. Every prominent Home Ruler who wanted a job got it. Even the clerkship of the House went to a man who voted against the Republican legislative ticket. Such creatures as Prendergast, such wild-eyed Wilcoxites as Markham, Teata, Nakulua, the latter a member of the Home Rule Executive committee—Kaulakalani, Jr., Makinani, ad nauseam; Republican secret allies of the Home Rule party and the riffraff of the political beach-combers, these are the men who went from the legislative session with full pockets. There were not enough genuine Republicans in clerkships to fill a bus. It was as if a sign had been put up: "No Republican need apply. More Home Rulers wanted."

If the honest men of the Republican party let this sort of thing go on in future it will be their own fault and they will deserve to be robbed. Their first duty will be to take part in the county primaries and stop all schemes of plunder there. The pretended Republicans should be driven back into the Home Rule ranks where they belong; not elected to office so that they can rob the taxpayers under the guise of legality and build up the interests of the political opposition.

FACTS OF SMALL FARMING.

L. B. Kellogg, in his address before the Farmers' Institute, set down four facts as the ones that could be profitably raised by the Wahiawa colony:

Sugar cane,
Pineapples,
Sisal,
Bananas.

To these items of livelihood he could have added dairy products, hogs, poultry and possibly honey, but he was speaking of soil crops only. Dairying, as the purchase of the Irwin herd shows, is going to be an extensive affair at Wahiawa; hogs at last accounts were doing well there and sisal is flourishing on much poorer land.

With these factors to depend on the success of small farming in the Territory is assured. There is no mainland district to compete with us for the four export staples, and the local market is most inviting for the subsidiary products. Beyond are indefinite possibilities for vanilla, tobacco, cocoa, limes, alligator pears, chutney fruits, etc.

The chance for the small farmer is proved up, both as to remunerative crops and land. All that is wanting is a Land Commissioner who will help bring settlers here, not try to keep them away.

Why the Mahukona agent of the wireless telegraph should have sent his meteor story here on April 30 instead of April 1, is a thing he ought to explain. For such a vivid bit of Munchausenism the earlier date would have been more appropriate. The late Joe Mulhatten did a thing or two with meteors but he never invented one which passed through the sky rumbling and shaking the earth and keeping on view for a full hour and forty minutes. This Wahiawa meteor either had some of the qualities of a fixed star or it moved in circles like a celestial pinwheel. The chances are, however, that the Mahukona man was the one moving in circles; in which case the authorities should go where he lives and search the lantern.

EXPANSION.

The fear of early American statesmen that the acquisition of the West would prove to be the undoing of the republic, was not as unreasonable at the time of Jefferson's purchase as it seems to be now. Pessimists these objectors were but they had some contemporary and historical ground for their fears. At a very early day—before settlers had more than crossed the Mississippi—the spirit of sectionalism had begun to assail the Union. The North felt that the South would eventually secede, and the South believed that a national domain which harbored the North was too large for common safety. Current politics taught that a vast territory meant conflicting local interests and that these interests were likely at any time to set up for themselves in government. During the war of 1812, many New Englanders thought that that section, which had opposed bringing on the struggle, could help itself by seceding from the Union. South Carolina, in Calhoun's time, proposed to get out because of the tariff laws and but for Jackson's threats, and his ability and determination to fulfill them, the State might have made the attempt long before it did. Sectional disruption was in the air eighty and one hundred years ago and it was natural for the people, in thinking over plans for the enlargement of the Union to say: "The wider the country the more sections and the more sections the more trouble."

Two things were needed to provide the safeguards of vast area; a settlement of the doctrine of State's rights in favor of the national idea; and the building of continental railroads. Neither of these issues had been met when the Civil War decade began. Nor was a settlement in sight when public men warned the people away from the westward bath of empire. Assuredly in the then state of things it was perilous to put settlers at a vast distance from the centers of population and expect them, in case their local interests should demand safeguards which the nation could not afford to give, to stay in the loose confederacy of which the Union was then a type. In those days a silver question like that of 1896 might have sundered the people and erected a western republic. At one time a Pacific republic was seriously proposed.

In the light of these circumstances and in that of the downfall of great coterminal empires of history because of the scant loyalty of those of their subjects who lived at a distance from the centers of national life and pride, it is not a matter of surprise that many able men in the early history of the United States should have had their misgivings about expansion. They were logical in many ways according to their lights, but times changed and lights improved. The Civil War put a limit to sectional discord and made the United States a nation; the railroads, and cheap daily press, by keeping the people of one section in constant touch with the people of another made them homogeneous. It became possible to expand with safety; to occupy vast continental areas; to reach out for possessions beyond the sea. One may excuse the publicists who lived before these changes had been wrought for their desire to keep the Union within narrow bounds; but who shall excuse those who, in the light of present achievement, see danger in a movement which would give this country as much elbow room as some rival powers' enjoy?

BEET SUGAR FAILURES.

If sugar beet farming will not pay in California where two more crops per annum can be raised than in the cold belt and where labor is cheap, it is hard to see how it can be made to pay in the East. The fact is, the failure at Waterville was anticipated by a slump in beet sugar production in many Eastern localities, notably in New York; and the Advertiser lately printed news from Utah to the effect that unless Orientals can be got to raise beets by contract, the local manufacture must stop. Is it too much to anticipate that, in the next few years, the American output of beet sugar will practically cease?

There are but two circumstances, and these quite unlikely to happen, which could restore the industry. One is a great rise in the market price of sugar that the crop could be profitably raised by dear labor; the other is the introduction to the mainland of some form of cheap labor. One must be sanguine indeed to think that either of these conditions will come to pass.

Cane sugar, therefore, may be regarded as a safer investment than it was when the prospects of beet sugar were so bright. Then it looked as if the mainland would eventually feed itself; but if beet sugar is to be abandoned it means the closing out of a dangerous competitor to cane in the protected American market.

L. G. Kellogg, a practical Wahiawa farmer, said in an address before the Farmers' Institute, "I am convinced that the gross returns from the production of such staple commodities as onions, potatoes, celery, corn, beans, turnips, peas, rhubarb and many other crops too numerous to mention, will not equal the expenditure for the necessary fertilizer required to produce them." If this isn't small farming here, the morning press should explain why. Yet it is the conclusion of experience.—Bulletin.

It is hardly worth while to discuss agriculture with a paper which does not know the difference between small farming and market-gardening. Nor is it possible to admire the candor of one which prints such an extract from Mr. Kellogg's address and carefully omits his statement that there are four crops from which the small farmer can make money.

The United States may be gathering warships at Yokohama but it will not "strike promptly" at any crisis in the Manchurian affair, until Congress has exercised its constitutional prerogative of declaring war. Hawaii ought to know that after seeing Cleveland and Willis lower the uplifted hand to await the "wider discretion" of the nation's lawmakers.

The death of Irving M. Scott removes the builder of the Oregon, San Francisco, Charleston, Monterey and many other vessels of the modern American Navy. Mr. Scott was an able man but a better ship-builder than politician.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday to June 15.

The bark Martha Davis arrived at San Francisco from Hilo on April 21.

Judge De Bolt yesterday continued the hearing of the Fowler vs. Catton case.

The Hongkong Maru carries treasure valued at \$150,000 and 3200 tons of freight.

A petition for articles of incorporation for the Hawaiian Association has been filed.

Judge Gear yesterday admitted Harry Z. Austin to practice law in the district courts.

The Marion Chilcott arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on April 20, fifteen days out.

The Siberia is reported to have left Hongkong for San Francisco via Honolulu on Saturday, April 18. She is due here May 3.

A wireless message from Lahainaluna states that the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, teachers at the seminary, burned at midnight, Monday. Cause unknown.

Capt. Watts has assumed command of the bark C. D. Bryant, now at San Francisco. The San Francisco papers state that Capt. Willer has accepted a position with Hackfeld & Co.

Captain Kimball, Mrs. Kimball and daughters, popular army people from Presidio, where the captain has been quartermaster, are aboard the transport Sumner en route to Manila.

Mrs. Couden, wife of Captain Couden, a well known naval officer to Honoluluans, accompanied by her daughter, is a passenger in the Sumner en route to Cavite to join her husband.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral of the nine months' old baby boy, child of Chas. Crockett, formerly an engineer at the brewery, and Eva Lancaster Crockett, took place from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lancaster, the child's grandparents.

Miss Von Hoorbeck, a passenger in the transport Sumner, is en route to Manila from Salt Lake City to be married to Harold Pitt. Mr. Pitt attained considerable notoriety a couple of years ago in Manila in connection with the army quartermaster supplies and contract scandals.

H. Hirota, the Japanese convicted under the immigration laws, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Esteo to three years in Oahu prison, and fined \$5,000. The money with which he attempted to bribe District Attorney Breckons and Interpreter Geffney was ordered paid into court to apply on the fine.

H. Nakamura, a Japanese from Shimomeseki, Japan, who has been touring the world on a bicycle since 1891, and is now en route home, arrived in the Hongkong Maru yesterday. Mr. Nakamura started out to learn something of the world, and returns with a broad knowledge of the various countries through which he has passed and possesses a smattering of many languages. He has earned his living during this time, and is proficient in many trades.

Judge Perry is ill with dengue fever. The Governor's office hours are now from 1 to 3 o'clock, as before the Legislative session.

Lou D. A. Prince, bookkeeper of the Alca store, who has been at the Johnson sanatorium for some time, is much better.

Construction work has been commenced on the big Nahiku ditch by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company on Maui. M. M. O'Shaughnessy is the engineer in charge.

The probate calendar has been assigned to Judge Gear for the May term. He still refuses to draw a jury, claiming that it is against his principles, under the construction he gave the en banc law.

K. Gusman has brought suit for divorce against Ben Gusman on the ground that he is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Dora L. O'Connell has sued John F. O'Connell for divorce, alleging non-support.

The head pumping engineer at the Oahu plantation, Mr. Colman, has resigned his position and will be succeeded by an engineer of experience named Scoville, formerly employed in a similar capacity on Kihai plantation.

There will be no general celebration of May Day today. In the schools there will be the usual exercises. A May Day festival is to be held this morning in the Capitol grounds for the children of the Free Kindergarten.

The tree at the Government Nursery called a mangosteen belongs to the same genus and resembles it in foliage, leaf and flower. But its fruit is not the mangosteen. The name of the tree is the Garcenia. Mr. Austin says that he knows of no mangosteens on Oahu, but there is one in bearing on Kauai, and several coming along.

Clerk Meheula of the House says that one bill was sent to the Governor and signed by him by mistake. This is for the reimbursement of the road boards to cover the amount Wilcox says he gave Wright. The bill to reorganize the Board of Health, which is causing so much trouble, passed three readings all right, but was certified by E. A. Knudsen, the vice speaker, instead of Beckley, which accounts for the misunderstanding. The road bill was sent to the Senate certified by the clerk and speaker of the House and if there is any mistake it is the fault of the House officials.

RUBBER STAMPS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. LTD.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Miss K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 30, 1903.

| NAME OF STOCK | Capital | Val. | Bid | Ask. |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|---------|
| MERCANTILE | | | | |
| O. Brewer & Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 400 | |
| L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd. | 200,000 | 50 | | |
| SUGAR | | | | |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Haw. Agricultural Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 240 | 255 |
| Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. | 2,312,750 | 100 | | |
| Haw. Sugar Co. | 2,006,000 | 20 | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Honolulu | 750,000 | 100 | | |
| Honokaa | 2,000,000 | 20 | | 15 |
| Kahuku | 500,000 | 100 | | |
| Kailua | 500,000 | 20 | | 22 |
| Kihai Plant. Co., Ltd. | 2,500,000 | 100 | | 8 1/2 |
| Kihai Plant. Co. | 150,000 | 100 | | 60 |
| Koloa | 500,000 | 100 | | |
| McCoye Sugar Co., Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 20 | | 4 1/2 |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | | |
| Onoama | 1,000,000 | 20 | | 25 |
| Ookala | 500,000 | 20 | | |
| Pine Sugar Co. | 500,000 | 20 | | 9 |
| Poowai | 150,000 | 100 | | 105 |
| Panahau Sugar Plantation Co. | 5,000,000 | 50 | | |
| Paele | 500,000 | 100 | | |
| Pala | 750,000 | 100 | | |
| Pepeekeo | 750,000 | 100 | | 175 |
| Pineapple | 7,750,000 | 100 | 100 | 107 1/2 |
| Waialua Agr. Co. | 2,750,000 | 100 | | 50 |
| Wailuku | 700,000 | 100 | | |
| Waimanalo | 252,000 | 100 | | |
| STEAMSHIP CO'S | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 105 | 115 |
| Inter-Island S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | | 115 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Haw. Electric Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 67 1/2 | |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | | 90 |
| Natural Tel. Co. | 150,000 | 10 | | |
| O. R. & L. Co. | 4,000,000 | 100 | | 92 1/2 |
| BONDS | | | | |
| Haw. Govt. 5 p. c. | | | | |
| Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c. | | | | |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. | | | | |
| Ewa P. H. & C. Co. | | | | 101 |
| O. R. & L. Co. | | | | 105 |
| Oahu P. H. & C. Co. | | | | 100 |
| Pineapple | | | | 107 1/2 |
| Waialua Agr. Co. 6 p. c. | | | | 101 |
| Kahuku S. P. Co. | | | | 101 |
| Pioneer Mill Co. | | | | 100 |

QUOTATION.

April 29—3.65%
SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.
Fifty Onomea, \$23.

APRIL SALES.

Seventy-three Ewa, \$22 to \$23;

NEW BOARD OF HEALTH

Mott-Smith and Dr. Moore Have Quit.

Important changes are to be made in the personnel of the Board of Health as a result of the special meeting held yesterday by that body. Governor Dole requested the members of the Board to suggest to him what changes they desired in the Board to conform with the new law passed by the Legislature, and which provides for four laymen and but two physicians.

The difficulty as to which medical member would be compelled to step down because of the new law was easily solved. Dr. W. L. Moore stated to the Board that he had sent his resignation to the Governor early in the week, a step he had been contemplating for several months.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, whose term of office expires on May 7, requested that he be not reappointed. His place must also be filled. Both of the retiring members have been untiring in promoting the work of the Board, and the sincerest regret was expressed at their action.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has tendered his resignation as President, as the law requires that the Governor shall appoint this official. Governor Dole, however, signified his intention of appointing whoever was chosen by the Board, and Dr. Cooper was thereupon reelected.

The Board also agreed to suggest to the Governor to fill the vacancies in that body, the names of A. Gartley and L. E. Pinkham being proposed.

It is probable that Governor Dole will send to the Senate his nominations upon the Board of Health to take the place of the present Board. The new Board will very likely be as follows: President—Dr. C. B. Cooper.

Lay members—A. Gartley, L. E. Pinkham, M. P. Robinson, and F. C. Smith, Attorney General Lorrin Andrews ex-officio.

Medical members—Dr. C. B. Cooper and Dr. W. H. Mays.

The Board of Health transacted no business yesterday, and will not do so until the new board of health is commissioned by the Governor.

LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

nated John Wise and Olli nominated Starr Kapu. This was a split in the opposition, and the vote resulted in the election of Kaleo, as follows: Kaleo, 13; Wise, 11; Kapu, 4.

The messenger who had served the House before the adjournment was doomed, as the vote showed. Harris nominated Mallot, the incumbent, who got seven votes. Kupihua, nominated Nalelehu, who got nine votes. Kelli nominated Yates, who was given 12 votes and was declared elected.

For junior there were two nominations, Palau named by Kupihua, and Kellia, whose name sounded like some kind of a sacred chant, nominated by Pall. The gentleman with a musical name won by a vote of twenty-three to four.

That completed the organization, and after the clerk had been instructed to notify the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business, and after a notification to the same effect from the Senate had been read, an adjournment was taken until this morning.

IN THE SENATE.

The extra session of the Senate was called to order by William Savidge, clerk of the regular session, who read the Governor's proclamation.

On motion of Senator Dickey Senator Crabbe was made temporary chairman, and the officers of the regular session were temporarily elected for the special session.

On motion of Senator Achi the old rules were adopted.

Senator Kalua inquired if the Senators would have to take a new oath. He suggested that some of the Senators were hold overs, and their term might end at the close of the regular session. President Crabbe ruled that one oath was sufficient for the whole term, though the new officers probably should be sworn. This was then done.

Senator Dickey introduced a resolution providing that all the officers be elected excepting the clerk and assistant clerk, as the clerk had been given forty days to make up the journal and could not act as clerk at the extra session. The resolution provided that the assistant clerk be elected as clerk, and that the assistant be dispensed with.

Senator Isenberg moved to table the resolution, and Dickey then withdrew the resolution, saying that debate had been shut off. "You slap my face," he said, "and I don't get no chance to hit back."

Senator Nakapahu then presented a resolution providing for the election of all the officers of the regular session at the same salaries as before. Senator Dickey moved to strike out the office of assistant clerk, saying that one man could do the work. There was no second and Nakapahu's resolution was adopted.

TO EXPEDITE WORK.

Senator Dickey presented the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of five members of each body be appointed to consider the best form in which to present the several appropriation bills, and also to appportion the bills to be introduced first in the several bodies so that the work may be equitably distributed and each house get to work immediately and no loss of time unnecessarily occur."

Senator Kalua raised the point that the Governor should be notified that

GRANDSON OF GRANT

In Honolulu on His Way to the Coast.

Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, late of the 10th U. S. Infantry, and grandson of U. S. Grant, is a passenger in the Nippon Maru en route home from the Philippines. Lieut. Sartoris' resignation from his regiment was recently accepted after many months of hard work in an effort to get out of the army, and he departed for the United States on the first available steamer, eager to get back into the social life he had to give up when he was called, or rather was ordered to the Philippines.

Evidently the martial spirit which was a conspicuous trait in the character of General Ulysses S. Grant, is not one of the heritages of the great general's grandson. Young Sartoris was appointed last May and received his commission in the following June, but long before the year was out he tired of army life and wrote home to his mother and friends that he would prefer a civilian's career. His mother asked him to remain in the army, but the young Lieutenant, so the story went the rounds, pressed upon his family urgent reasons that he have his resignation accepted. He sent the resignation in and Secretary Root refused to accept it. Then Lieutenant Sartoris threatened to desert from the army, go over to Hongkong and claim rights as a British subject. His attitude worried his family and friends at home, and the wires between the War Department office at Washington and Manila were kept hot for a while on Sartoris' account. Finally the end came. The army people found that the way Sartoris looked upon the service it would be better that his resignation be accepted, and the young officer was made glad by the receipt of orders to that effect.

"What do you intend doing upon your return to the mainland?" was asked of Lieut. Sartoris aboard the Nippon Maru yesterday.

"Well, I haven't quite made up my mind yet," replied the ex-officer. "I expect, however, that I shall go into business of some sort. Yes, my resignation was finally accepted, and I am glad to be on my way home. I didn't like army life, especially down in the Philippines. Honolulu seems a beautiful city, and I am now going ashore to drive around a bit and take it in, for this is my first visit to Hawaii."

Young Sartoris is twenty-seven years old and had his first military experience during the Spanish-American war. In the spring of 1898 he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and the following spring was made captain in the 3rd U. S. Infantry. After a month's experience he was honorably discharged, chiefly because he had enough of a soldier's life. Afterwards he obtained a position in a Pittsburgh bank, but it did not seem to his taste and he left it to again enter military service.

A funny error has been discovered in the County bill as passed by the Legislature. In the original bill as drafted by the Republican Commission there is a provision giving Supervisors control of public grounds, with the power to regulate the limits in which animals may run at large. In the bill as finally passed however this has been changed to give them control of public grounds instead of pounds, though no change was made in the remainder of the section. Section 10 of Chapter 8 consequently reads somewhat peculiarly as follows:

FUNNY ERROR IN THE COUNTY BILL

"To maintain, regulate and govern public GROUNDS, fix the limits within which animals shall not run at large, and appoint pound keepers, who shall be paid out of the fines imposed and collected from the owners of impounded animals, and from no other source."

The Senate was ready for business, and the chair appointed McCandless, Paris and Kalua to notify the Executive.

Senator McCandless reported back that the Governor wished the original messages considered, excepting in that he would send in a message concerning the eighteen months from January 4, 1904, to June 30, 1905. He is now in communication with the heads of departments as to their needs.

Dickey's resolution was passed.

President Crabbe reappointed the committees of the regular session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Paris gave notice and introduced the six months and eighteen months salary bill, the unpaid bills act, and the regular two years appropriation bill. Passed first reading. To be read a second time today.

Senator McCandless introduced a bill for defraying the expenses of the extra session of the Senate and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose. Passed first reading. To be read a second time today.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MANY NEW LAWS SIGNED WHILE SEVERAL BILLS FAIL

When the hour of midnight struck on Tuesday the work of the Legislature was finished, in so far as the Governor was concerned. After that hour he refused to sign any more bills, and yesterday it was reported by those who met him, that he would not consider the placing of his name to either of the ten measures which remained undisposed of by him. The Courts had decided that his signature to bills within the ten days specified as being in his discretionary period was valid, but he regards it as bad practice, and refused to continue it.

Ten bills and three joint resolutions remain unsigned, by the executive, and while some of these are important matters, others were so complex that he had not the time to consider them at length, as was wise before indicating his approval or disapproval. The joint resolutions could not be approved owing to the fact that each was in contradiction to the law as it now stands. Thus the two resolutions, placing in the care and control of the government certain streets in Kewalo and in Makiki, were in conflict with the law, which provides that the streets shall have a certain fixed width and be provided with sidewalks and paving, before being taken over. The Organic Act provides that the Governor shall appoint boards, which disposed of the St. Louis Exposition matter.

The bills which remain unsigned include some of those which encountered the hardest battles on the floor. Thus the Hackmen's bill failed of approval, as did the Long bill and the bill relating to the sale and manufacture of liquors, and that for the purchase of the Puna water works. Two Hilo measures failed, that for a high school and the electric railroad franchise. The bill amendatory of the malt liquor license bill, which was passed over the veto of the Governor, was found to be impossible of signature, though it was drawn by one of the senators, for it repealed its predecessor in an important matter, and provided no remedy for conditions. The bank act did not become law, which makes no change in conditions, as the bill for fiduciary companies likewise was lost, in the House. Other acts remaining unsigned were to provide right of damages for wrongful death, an act in relation to the pay of jurors and that granting divorce for leprosy.

The six resolutions which received the assent of the Governor were: Asking statehood, against a leper lazaretto, asking for harbor improvements and maintenance of lights, an Olan reserve, and for the Territorial band control and management. The Hawaiian language as official, was passed over the veto of the Governor.

The full list of the bills as signed is as follows:

The first three acts were those appropriating money for the session, and an act for the Fire Claims expenses. The remaining laws approved follow:

To adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii.

Relating to the giving of notice by publication.

To repeal laws relating to desertion.

To amend the laws relating to industrial and reformatory schools.

As to the jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Circuit Judges.

Relating to waiver of trial by jury, in criminal cases less than felony.

Relating to embezzlement.

Relating to receiving stolen goods.

Relating to burglary.

Repealing laws of the Provisional government relating to the importation and sale of opium.

Relating to larceny.

Relating to guardians and wards.

Relating to assault and battery.

Repealing the law of 1901, relating to the appointment of bailiffs.

To abolish estates in joint tenancy and by entirety, except in certain cases.

Relating to contempt.

Relating to divorce, separation and annulment of marriage.

To remit claims for special tax on malt liquors.

To license the manufacture and sale of malt liquors.

To regulate the manner of giving notices of meetings of Boards of Registration.

To amend sections 1292, 1295 and 1296 of the civil code, relating to married women.

Relating to mortgage.

To amend section 1326 of the civil code.

Authorizing W. W. Dimond and associates to manufacture and sell fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products.

Providing for the organization and government of Counties.

To amend Chapter LVII of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An act to reorganize the Judiciary Department," with all amendments.

Defining felonies and misdemeanors.

Appropriating money for the breakwater and wharf at Kalaupapa.

To designate two pay-days in the month for public employees.

To regulate the employment of labor on the public works.

To provide for the drawing of grand and trial jurors.

Relating to criminal practice and procedure.

To regulate the practice of dental surgery.

To amend section 1 of chapter 37 of the penal code.

To provide for public loans.

To authorize H. M. von Holt and associates to construct a railroad on Kauai.

To provide for the encouragement and protection of agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

For a commission to compile the statute laws.

To authorize district magistrates to issue commissions to take depositions.

To provide for the publication of decisions of the U. S. District Court.

The Hawaiian Electric Company franchise.

Relating to the payment of the Fire Claims bonds.

To provide against the adulteration of food and drugs.

An act concerning corporations.

Relating to the exemption of the wages of laborers and persons working for wages from attachment and forced sale.

Amending the act to facilitate the collection of debts from government beneficiaries.

To amend the act relating to internal taxes.

To amend section 1, Act 66 of the Session Laws of 1899.

To provide for the registering and confirming of titles to land.

To amend Act 15 of the laws of the

JUDGE HART ON MICROBES

Bacteriology Is Another Error of the Moon.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of this morning appears the following touching certain views of "one of the foremost physicians of South America." He is reported as saying: "I announce to you that I have found the germs of leprosy in the fleas that have bitten lepers, and I believe that the flea is the agent that transmits the bacillus from the lepers to the clean, and thus communicates the disease."

The above quotation prompts the question whether or not a lot of fuss is not made apropos of so-called pathogenic microbes. Dr. Charles Creighton, in his classical work, "A History of Epidemics in Britain From 664 A. D. to the Extinction of the Plague, 1666," says: "The virus of plague, we are told, is specific; it has existed from an unknown antiquity, and has come down in an unbroken succession; we can no more discover how it arose than we can tell how the first man arose, or the first mollusk, or the first moss or lichen; its species is, indeed, of the nature of the lowest vegetable organisms. The objection to that hypothesis," he continues, "is that it involves a total disregard of facts. . . . The hypothesis of one single source of the plague, of a species of disease arising we know not how, beginning we know not where, but at all events reproduced by ordinary generation, in an unbroken series of cases, aboves ab ovo, is the merest verbalism, wanting in reality or concreteness, and dictated by the curious illusion that a species of disease, because it reproduces itself after its kind, must resemble, in other respects, a species of living things."

In his "Modern Doctrine of Bacteriology" or "The Germ Theory of Disease," 1902, Dr. George Granville Bantock, F. R. C. S., Ed., says: "The modern doctrine of Bacteriology is a gigantic mistake; that we are already at the parting of the ways, and that it is safe to predict, that, ere long, it will come to be recognized that these various bacilli play a beneficial role in the economy of nature." In "Bacteria," by George Newman, M. D., F. R. S. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Camb.), are these words: "Bacteriology is a science fuller of hope than proved and tested knowledge."

Dr. Boucher in the Journal de Medecine de Paris, March, 1902, says: "The master bacteriologists heap up hypotheses, conjectures; they find nothing but error, nothing definite, overcome by the effort, their reason falls asleep in the singular, the fantastic, and before their overwrought imaginations there arise, with horrible aspect and as the germ of death, all the beasts of creation. Before their eyes dwell dipteroid fowls and pigeons, pneumatic parrots, gigantic marsh mosquitoes, pestiferous rats, flies, bugs, tuberculous earth worms, tetanic horses." Dr. Boucher further adds: "It becomes difficult to listen without pain to the bacteriological lectures, the theories of disinfection, the pulverizations, etc., and to look on unconcerned at this apotheosis of foolishness, of ignorance and madness."

Surely, sir, a little satire is permissible touching views on microbes, and as newspaper readers as a rule only come across one side of the question perhaps it is well they should occasionally be treated to the other. Hence I offer you the accompanying paper, written three years ago for the Advertiser, but kept back for good reasons. But, Mr. Editor, many physicians in the front rank of their profession, think and say there is room for more than satire. Says Richardson in the "Asclepiad": "What food for disbelievers, the theories of disinfection, the pulverizations, etc., and to look on unconcerned at this apotheosis of foolishness, of ignorance and madness."

"The boy is more important than the man," he said, "because you cannot teach the man to change his way, very well, but you can reach the boy if you go at it in the right way. The boy, in effect, is the soil and the man is the crop. The seed that you plant in the boy, whether it be good or whether it be bad, that seed will you get for your harvest. You can see how important it is, therefore, that good seed should be sown in the mind of the boy. And there is no other agency, I believe, that can sow this seed more advantageously than the Y. M. C. A. A boy may get good moral teaching at home, but if he does not mix with other boys he is apt to be narrow because of a lack of experience. Now, it seems to me that the Junior Committee could do a good work by inaugurating a series of Sunday afternoon talks to boys on subjects that boys are interested in by speakers that will interest boys. Do not seek to give them boys' religion. Let a speaker take a lump of coal, for instance, and relate to them its origin and uses. Sacredness! Not a bit of it. Just knock off the sack. For I tell you it is a mighty poor talker who cannot connect the idea of a lump of coal with the eternal God."

Dr. Wood presented the report of the Educational Committee in an entertaining way, and then W. W. Hall, as one of the charter members of the Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu, read the minutes of the first meeting of the Association, held in Honolulu on April 30, 1893. The minutes showed ten members present at that meeting, four of whom

Thanking you, sir, for the opportunity of putting forth the above views, I subscribe myself, LAYMAN.

Honolulu, H. I., April 15, 1903.

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its reputation by an extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HAS GROWN STRONG IN GOOD WORK

Y. M. C. A. Celebrates Its 34th Birthday.

Even standing room was at a premium at the Y. M. C. A. building last night. The Association was celebrating the thirty-fourth anniversary of its organization in Honolulu, and it felt that it had done much, very much, in that time to be proud of. So did its friends feel, and they gathered in great numbers, ladies and gentlemen, to participate in the celebration.

The hall of the Y. M. C. A., occupying the upper floor of the building at Hotel and Alakea streets, wherein the principal exercises were held, had been beautifully decorated for the evening. There were two large American flags, very large ones indeed, draped along the wall back of the stage, and in front of these was hung the picture of the man in whose brain, busy for the good of humanity, there was conceived the idea of the organization. He has lived to see it carried out to a most glorious success. The hall was hung with Japanese umbrellas, moreover, and there were clusters of maile leaves about the electric chandeliers, and a profusion of flowers on the stage, where were seated the officers of the organization and a number of distinguished guests.

The exercises of the anniversary meeting began with a prayer by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, followed by a song from the Dillingham quartette. Then the general secretary, Henry C. Brown, read his annual report, prefacing it with a few pertinent remarks upon the foundation of the society and its general scope, and paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the late president of the association, Joseph B. Atherton.

"Your paid workers," said Mr. Brown, "feel that the past year has proved a better one than its predecessor, for the reason that they have had experience on the ground, have a better grasp of the situation, a better knowledge of and hold upon the young men. Realizing that the number of young men leaving the city was far in excess of the number coming in, they have put forth unusual efforts to enroll new members. It resulted in adding 171 new members, as against 141 the year before. There were gains of \$169 in the membership receipts and \$155 in rentals. This latter sum, together with \$100 donated for the purpose by President Atherton, more than paid for the much-needed repairs on hall and classrooms."

"Realizing the utter lack of resorts where the average young wage-earner could go for a vacation, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have combined to have such a place ready early this summer, to be owned and controlled by the associations. You have heard much of Wahiawa, and probably have invested in this scheme made possible by Mr. Edgar Wood's gift of three acres of land. If you have not a share in it, now is the last opportunity to prove your interest in what will mean much to a large number of young people."

The report of the treasurer, Charles H. Atherton, printed in the anniversary number of the Association Review, showed a most gratifying financial condition. There was more music, following Mr. Brown's report, by a string quartette composed of B. L. Marx, W. A. Love, Arthur Davies, and O. E. Wall. Then Physical Director Fred Young made his report for the year, showing a growing increase in interest on the part of the boys and young men in the work of his department. He expressed great gratification, moreover, that some of the older growth were beginning to take an interest in it.

The audience was referred by President Cooke to the Review for the report of the Junior Committee, and then Rev. E. S. Muckley was introduced and said some very sane things about "Boys" and the best way to reach them.

"The boy is more important than the man," he said, "because you cannot teach the man to change his way, very well, but you can reach the boy if you go at it in the right way. The boy, in effect, is the soil and the man is the crop. The seed that you plant in the boy, whether it be good or whether it be bad, that seed will you get for your harvest. You can see how important it is, therefore, that good seed should be sown in the mind of the boy. And there is no other agency, I believe, that can sow this seed more advantageously than the Y. M. C. A. A boy may get good moral teaching at home, but if he does not mix with other boys he is apt to be narrow because of a lack of experience. Now, it seems to me that the Junior Committee could do a good work by inaugurating a series of Sunday afternoon talks to boys on subjects that boys are interested in by speakers that will interest boys. Do not seek to give them boys' religion. Let a speaker take a lump of coal, for instance, and relate to them its origin and uses. Sacredness! Not a bit of it. Just knock off the sack. For I tell you it is a mighty poor talker who cannot connect the idea of a lump of coal with the eternal God."

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Continued on page 8.)

C. F. HERRICK CO. IN BANKRUPTCY

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the United States court yesterday against The Charles F. Herrick Carriage Company, Limited. The creditors and the amount claimed by each are as follows:

Fritz Wilhelm, on open account for merchandise and for labor performed, \$90.53.

A. R. Cunha, on promissory note given to D. P. R. Isenberg and conveyed by him to Cunha, \$762.50.

A. S. Humphreys, on promissory note given to D. P. R. Isenberg and conveyed to Humphreys, \$762.50. Making a total of \$1614.53.

The petitioners allege that the Herrick Carriage Co. "is insolvent, and that within four months next preceding the date of this petition, to wit, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Charles F. Herrick Carriage Company, Limited, committed an act of bankruptcy in that it did on said day admit in writing its inability to pay its debts, and its willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground."

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORIES.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Kocher, Jobert, Vissac, and others, combines all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains the world-
renowned reputation for its efficacy in the treatment
of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 (for impurity of the blood,
acidity, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
arsenic, and other destructive substances) purifies the
blood, restores the system, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
genuine package, by order of His Majesty's High
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

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apply to
T. HEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

WINE WAS
WATERED

**Shorey's Report
For Month of
March.**

Beer and wine furnished the bulk of
the work of Food Commissioner Shorey
in the month of March. The wine he
examined was found to be watered and
the percentage of alcohol in the beer
was not large.

Of the milk samples examined during
the month the following were found to
have been below standard:

| Total solids. | Butter fat. |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Tavares 10.19 | 2.5 |
| Tavares 11.1 | 2.9 |
| Tavares 11.1 | 3.3 |
| V. Souza 11.1 | 2.9 |
| V. Souza 11.0 | 2.8 |
| V. Souza 10.6 | 2.2 |
| M. Abreu 10.4 | 2.5 |
| A. de Costa 9.8 | 1.6 |
| Kapena 10.6 | 3.2 |
| S. Nobrega 10.7 | 3.2 |

Five samples of wine submitted by a
local dealer on examination were found
as follows:

No. 2 Madeira, alcohol 19.2 per cent,
colored, salicylic acid present.

Madiera, alcohol, colored, salicylic
acid present.

Tokay, alcohol 16.9 per cent, colored,
salicylic acid present.

No. 2 had evidently been watered as
sweet wines should contain 20 per cent
alcohol. No labels on samples.

Three samples of beer on examination
were found to contain 3.8, 4.1 and 4.7
per cent alcohol respectively. One con-
tained a preservative: benzoic acid.
One sample of compound lard labelled
"Lard Substitute" was examined; nothing
injurious found; sample rancid and
unfit for use.

A sample of table salt labelled "Shak-
er Salt," Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St.
Clair, Michigan, was examined, and
found to contain considerable calcium
carbonate, probably added in the shape
of precipitated chalk. The salt is stated
to be prepared so that it will remain
dry and the mixture in this respect
seems to be what it is claimed to be.

The calcium carbonate in the amount
present and in a substance used in
small quantities would not be injurious
and the article as sold could hardly be
considered an adulteration.

The new food bill passed by the Leg-
islature and signed by Governor Dole
will permit of more rigid enforcement
of the food law. The law is meant to
cover defects in the old statutes, and
Food Commissioner Shorey will be en-
abled to start new prosecutions, which
he was unable to do under the rulings
of the court. The grossest defect cor-
rected, is probably the one which
specifically defines the standard for
milk, and allows prosecutions of milk
dealers who do not comply with the law.

ROBBER'S ROOST
IN THE LANTANA

The police, that is to say Detective
McDuffie and Nebo, uncovered a regu-
lar robber's roost in the lantana, about
half a mile from the Kaimuki Home
for incurables and between that place
and the Diamond Head road last night.
For some time past the people who
own summer homes at Waikiki and Kai-
muki have been complaining that some
thief has been looting their places, carry-
ing off all kinds of household and
kitchen articles, and so a watch was
set and finally a hut was discovered out
in the lantana by McDuffie and Nebo.
It was a little bit of a place, about sev-
en feet long by three wide and three
high, and the occupant was not at home
when the detectives fought their way
into it yesterday afternoon, being bad-
ly scratched in the lantana doing it.
The place was as full of plunder of all
sorts, however, as a junk shop. The
officers laid for their man in the hot
sun all afternoon, and at dark went
outside the house and waited in the
lantana. The man came in at eight
o'clock and threw up his hands before
McDuffie's gun. His name was August
Santos Rios, and he was a Portuguese.
He had the largest miscellaneous col-
lection that has ever come into the
police station, perhaps. It comprised
blankets, granite iron kitchen ware,
clothes, umbrellas, tin pots and pans, in
fact all the plunder that people keep
in their summer homes—or send there
just before moving to those places for
the season. Most of the people in Kai-
muki and Waikiki have suffered from
depredations, more or less, and some
of the plunder has already been identi-
fied as taken from the house of Mrs.
Betters, at Kaimuki. Rios has been
charged with burglary.

DIMOND'S WILL
FILED FOR PROBATE

The will of the late William W. Di-
mond was filed for probate yesterday.
The widow, Emma Anna Dimond, is
named as sole devisee, she to care for
the two minor children of deceased.
The estate is valued at \$45,900 and
consists of leasehold East Niu ranch,
Oahu; sixty shares Waialua Agricul-
tural Co. stock, 465 shares of W. W.
Dimond & Co. and a \$25,000 insurance
policy.

The widow is named as executrix
without bonds.

Helen Wilder Craft was granted a
divorce from Horace J. Craft by Judge
Gear yesterday. Non-support was the
ground for the divorce. Mrs. Craft was
not present in court. She is allowed
to resume her maiden name.

BEET SUGAR PROVING
A DEAD FAILURE AT
WATSONVILLE, CAL.

**Beet Farmers Now Planting Grain
and the Big Factory May
Not Reopen.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WATSONVILLE, April 29.—The further operation of the beet
sugar factory here is unlikely. The farmers have planted grain in-
stead of beets, finding the latter unprofitable.

COMEDIAN ROBSON
DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 29.—Stuart Robson, the actor, is dead.

Stuart Robson was one of the best known of American actors.
He has been over fifty years upon the stage and of late his age
and general ill-health has caused him to remain at his home at
Highlands, New Jersey. He was born in Annapolis on March 4,
1836, and at the age of sixteen made his first appearance in the
Baltimore Museum. He had a varied career on the stage after that
until he made a great hit as "Captain Crossstreet" in burlesque
"Black-Eyed Susan." This latter was in 1870 and shortly after that
time he joined W. H. Crane and his real success was attained.
With Crane "In Our Boarding House," and later in revivals of "A
Comedy of Errors," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Henrietta,"
and other plays he was a great success. He separated from Mr.
Crane in 1889 and has since then been starring in legitimate comedy,
as late as 1901 appearing in "The Gadfly," in which he took the
name part. He married in 1894.

HONORS TO THE
FRENCH PRESIDENT

MARSEILLES, April 29.—The European squadron of the
American navy arrived here today in order to be present at the
great reception that is to be given President Loubet on his return
to France from Algeria. President Loubet left Bizerta, Algeria,
tonight in the French warship Jeanne d'Arc and is expected to ar-
rive here tomorrow morning. In addition to the American warships
there are a large number of French vessels in port and also vessels
of the Russian and Italian navies.

After the demonstration at Marseilles the American vessels
will sail for Kiel, Germany, to be present at the German regatta.

Condemns the Wedding.

LONDON, April 29.—The Diocesan Conference has declared the
Vanderbilt-Rutherford wedding deplorable on account of the pre-
vious divorce proceedings.

Mr. Vanderbilt was divorced from his wife, formerly Miss Alva
Smith, of Mobile, Ala., on March 5, 1895. She sued for the divorce
and he did not contest her suit. Under the terms of the divorce
Mrs. Vanderbilt was given the custody of her three children, and
Vanderbilt was forbidden to marry as long as his former wife lived.
The New York Supreme Court recently modified the decree allowing
Mr. Vanderbilt to remarry. His second wife is Mrs. Lewis Ruther-
ford, who is wealthy and has been married twice before.

LAHAINA IS GIVEN
NEW NATIONAL BANK

(From page 2.)

door of his car to prevent intrusion. The immediate party also in-
cludes the newspaper correspondents—generally one representative
for each of the three press associations, one representative of each
of the big illustrated New York weekly papers who are photog-
raphers, and sometimes representatives of the Washington daily
newspapers. When President McKinley visited the Pacific Coast
he took correspondents from the Washington papers, but President
Roosevelt has none of these with him on his present trip.

Furthermore the President, whenever he goes out of Washing-
ton, takes an operator from the Western Union and from the Postal
Telegraph Companies, besides several messengers and White House
employees, who look after the convenience of the travellers. The
two Pullman sleeping cars are usually workshops during the day
time. There are many letters to write in the course of pressing
official correspondence. These are attended to by the clerks from
the White House, who generally have next to the last car on the
train, which is the Pullman next to the President's car. His car
is invariably at the rear of the special. The second of the Pullmans
and the third car from the rear of the train is devoted to the news-
paper correspondents who have typewriters and other writing ma-
terial along. These men, especially the representatives of the press
associations, have their hands full on busy days getting off the
speeches and accounts of the journey.

One must dress de rigueur on these presidential journeys—at
least if he wants to be observing the etiquette which is expected.
Silk hats and frock coats are worn by all members of the party on
occasions of any formality during the day. The same courtesies are
extended to all the members of the President's immediate party,
on these journeys, including carriages and places in the processions
and attentions from leading citizens.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Palo Alto Epidemic.

PALO ALTO, April 29.—There are two new cases of typhoid
fever here. Several patients are dangerously ill.

REPORT AT
JUNE TERM

**Investigation of the
Sumner Lawyers
Is Done.**

Attorney General Andrews will pre-
sent to the Supreme Court at its June
session the result of his investigations
of the conduct of the attorneys who
were engaged in the Sumner case.
Whether this will be a vindication or a
request for disbarment he would not
state yesterday, though he did say that
he was preparing a lot of affidavits
which will be turned over to the court.

The investigation is being personally
conducted by the Attorney General as
Deputy Attorney General Peters was a
law partner of J. A. Magoon, one of
the attorneys against whom ex-Judge
Humphreys preferred charges. Besides
the firm of Magoon & Peters, the firm
of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson,
and G. A. Davis are the subject of the
investigation. Both Magoon and Hum-
phreys filed charges, but Davis said he
had nothing to charge, though he was
the loudest in his denunciation of the
other attorneys in the case at the time
of the trial. Magoon charges that
Humphreys acted on both sides of the
Sumner case, while Humphreys charges
Magoon with all sorts of unprofessional
conduct.

The investigation undertaken by the
Attorney General was at the request of
the Supreme Court, which acted upon
the suggestion of Humphreys and Ma-
goon, each of whom wanted the other
investigated and also a vindication for
himself.

IROQUOIS MAY GO
TO MARE ISLAND

The United States tug Iroquois,
which has been the station ship for
Honolulu for the past three years, may
shortly be ordered to Mare Island to go
out of commission and undergo an ex-
tensive overhauling. The U. S. tug
Fortune, which is now en route from
New York to San Francisco, and which
recently left Callao, Peru, for Panama,
may be in San Francisco Bay in a few
weeks, and it is expected she will be or-
dered to Honolulu to relieve the Iro-
quois. The Iroquois has not had much
service to do, except the trip she made
to Midway Islands to take soundings.
She has generally remained moored to
the Naval wharves.

New Bedford Boat Speedy.

Casual visitors at Kahului last Sun-
day morning were treated to an excit-
ing boat race, the contestants being the
new whale boat Gallie recently pur-
chased by Pilot Robert English, and the
Kaupu, a boat of similar build and size,
belonging to the K. R. R. Co. The Gal-
lie is a New Bedford boat, and the Ka-
upu is a San Francisco boat. Pilot En-
glish captained the former and Captain
Peterson, of the "Leslie Baldwin," the
latter, the Gallie carrying one-third
more spread of canvas than the Kaupu.
The Gallie won in 14 minutes, 53 sec-
onds over a three-mile course. — Maui
News.

Mauna Loa to Be Laid Up.

The flagship Mauna Loa of the Inter-
Island line will be laid up on her next
trip in, arriving next Tuesday, and un-
dergo cleaning and extensive repairs.
She will go on the marine railway and
have the hull cleaned, which has not
been done for eight months. New tubes
and furnaces will also be put in. She
will be out of service for about three
trips, and then the company looks for-
ward to some interesting speed trials
with the Kinau. The W. G. Hall will
take her run, and the Mikahala will
take the Hall's run.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for
the Benefit of Honolulu
People.

The greatest importance attached to
the following is that it concerns a Ho-
nolulu citizen. It would lose three-
quarters of its interest if it involved
some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or
Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testi-
mony which has appeared here, and
like all which will follow about the
Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills, it comes from residents,
fellow citizens and neighbors. No
other remedy can show such a record
of home cures. Read this case:
Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street,
this city, says: "For three or four
years I had the misfortune to be af-
flicted with an aching back. The pain
and discomfort this entailed on me can
be better imagined than described. I
have two children, and it was of course
difficult for me to attend to them
while oppressed with suffering. The
way in which I found relief eventually
was by using Doan's Backache Kid-
ney Pills, procured at the Hollister
Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large
amount of good, as I now testify. I
should certainly recommend those who
have backache or any other form of
kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents
per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on
receipt of price by the Hollister Drug
Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents
for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name Doan's, and take
no other.

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of
everybody. You become languid, de-
bilitated, nervous, depressed. You
lose your appetite and you have indig-
estion. Your blood becomes impure,
your head aches, your nerves are weak,
and you are tired all the time. You
want something to purify your blood
and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Nest, of Parkside, South
Australia, tells you how this may be done. He
sends his photograph also.
"In this warm and debilitating climate I
believe nearly every one needs a good tonic.
For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its
curative power in cooling the blood in hot
weather and in toning up the whole system.
It is a wonderful medicine."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills are Liver Pills. They cure con-
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at a dollar and Clocks at a hundred and fifty. Our clocks are so varied in design, and the assortment so large, that it will be easy to make a selection here.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**Fanning Island's Position.**

Captain Herriman of the Sonoma reports that Astronomer Werry of the Canadian Geographic office, who went to Fanning a few weeks ago to take astronomical observations for the correction of latitude and longitude, has succeeded in taking fourteen observations. He finds that the longitude as previously given is but a fraction of a second out, according to his own measurements, and that the latitude as heretofore given was but twenty-five seconds off the true measurement.

THE WORD OF HONOUR.

The men who do as they say; the things that prove to be what they were said to be,—how cheering it is to come upon them. We all hate to be deceived; especially when the deception is intentional. But all men are not liars, even if David did say so in his haste. If they were society would be impossible. Everybody knows that business is based on credit, on faith. Millions are bought and sold daily on nothing more solid than the pledged promises of men,—not written, merely verbal. The Stock Exchanges are often called nests of gamblers, yet nowhere is a promise held in greater honour. Therefore when we say that the tried and effective modern remedy called **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** never deceives any who resort to it in hope of benefit and cure, we may expect to be believed. For this assurance is given on what it has done in the past in countless cases,—on its record. It is only recommended to accomplish what it was made to accomplish. Its action in Chlorosis, Anemia, La Grippe, General Debility, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood Impurities, etc., is convincing. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medical triumphs of the age. At chemists.

LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

(Continued from Page 1)

old law affecting importations of goods marked Hawaiian was repealed. The measure providing for a Registrar and Deputy of accounts passed third reading with one vote in opposition; that with reference to decrees with four votes against and the estray act with the same opposition.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS.

The House in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the bill providing for a commission to investigate claims for imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, the third and fourth sections passing and the fifth being amended to compel sittings in Honolulu, after which the section passed. The opposition to the bill was such that a motion prevailed to recommend to the House that the bill be laid aside indefinitely, which report the House adopted.

The bill providing for the inspection and sale of kerosene oil was passed unanimously as was that repealing census laws. The bill relating to plaintiffs in action received 24 ayes and 5 noes.

ROAD FUNDS NOT REIMBURSED.

The measure providing for the refunding of the money which went astray from the various road funds, met with some opposition. It was said the repayment was an encouragement of officials who default while they should be punished. Greenwell in Hawaiian pleaded for the payment of the men who did the work. Harris upon questioning took the same stand, but the native members stood almost firm against the measure and it failed to pass, ayes, 13; noes, 15.

The general railroad bill was again taken up. Kumalae opposing on the ground that each railroad should come before the Legislature. The bill however was again killed with 14 ayes and 15 noes.

The bill relating to special partnerships was killed by ayes 13 to noes 16. Trials by referee were treated in the bill which was next passed by 22 to 6. The last bill to be passed was that providing for bonds for the various public officers which went through with only two dissenting votes, those of Kupieha and Paele.

The Senate announced that House Joint resolutions No. 1 and 9 had been adopted.

MORE BILLS PASSED.

Secretary Carter announced the signatures of Acts 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70. These include the Torrens act, the Kona-Kau railway act, the stamp tax repeal, the oleomargarine bill, the fire marshal bill, the Board of Health, the Hilo park bill, the militia reorganization act, the act to provide against embezzlement, to prevent sale of liquors to minors, on pay of witnesses and the publication of digest of court reports, the insurance and pharmacy bills, and that affecting actions against peace officers.

The Police Committee reported on the charges of bribery in regard to the translations and other matters. The committee found nothing to substantiate the charges and made strong representations against such publications, and recommended that the Organic Act be amended so that such publications should come under the law of contempt and recommended the passage of a resolution.

VETOES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The veto of Governor Dole of the Pauoa water works bill then came up on the motion of Harris to sustain the veto, the same being sustained, the vote being as follows:

Ayes: Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Long and Vida—9.

Noes: Damien, Fernandez, Hala, Kaili, Kalama, Kaniho, Kealawa, Kellin, Kou, Kumalae, Kupieha, Lewis, Nakaleka, Oili, Paele, Pali, Pulua, Purdy, Wright and Mr. Speaker—20.

The next action was on the veto of the Municipal bill, the motion being to override this time, Kumalae telling the House that the Senate had overridden the veto by 14 to 1. The vote was: Ayes—Damien, Fernandez, Hala, Kaili, Kalama, Kaniho, Kealawa, Kellin, Kou, Kumalae, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Paele, Pali, Purdy, Vida, Wright—18. Noes—Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Kupieha, Oili, Pulua and Mr. Speaker—11.

The Pauoa water veto vote was reconsidered and the motion being to override, the motion was carried by 20 to 9. Speaker Beckley changing saying that the House was opposed to the Governor every time and he would vote to override.

WANTS STATEMENT OF EXPENSE.

Greenwell proposed a resolution that the clerk and stenographer be given thirty days to complete their work and that the journal contain a list of all warrants drawn and paid. Kumalae moved to strike out the paragraph which called for the list of warrants and the names of beneficiaries. He said the intention was to blacken the Hawaiians. Greenwell said it was in justice to the people they should know how their money was spent. Beckley said if the resolution was meant as a reflection upon him he was ready to resign. He said that the House should accept the resolution or take his resignation. Kumalae's amendment was adopted by a large majority, after which the resolution was rejected.

Kellinot then introduced a resolution appropriating \$1,500 for the publication of 800 copies of the journal of the House in English and Hawaiian. Kumalae moved to make the number 300 and that no sum be inserted which was adopted.

COST OF SESSION.

The Committee on Accounts reported the expenses of the session to date, showing that all accounts except a very few had been reported and paid and that there was a fair balance, he calling attention that the expenditures were not as great as last session. The report showed a total expenditure of \$37,363.70.

The veto of the Governor on the general municipal bill was attempted to be called up but a recess to clear up the

minutes was taken and these were not completed and read until after midnight. The minutes were approved.

Before closing Speaker Beckley thanked every one for support of the chair, saying from the first he watched the members not expecting that he would be "watched." He said that he was highly honored and that in turn he acknowledged the kindness and appreciation of all. He congratulated the Legislature on its record and said he believed the record would be one following legislatures could not surpass, and would be worthy of any state legislature and was ahead of any other Territory.

VIDA TRIES TO RESIGN.

Before the final adjournment Henry C. Vida rose and tendered his resignation as a member of the House. In his letter Mr. Vida gave no reason saying only that he resigned to take effect forthwith.

Harris asked if Vida would state his reasons, saying he would be very sorry to see Mr. Vida leave the House.

Vida said he had tried to do his duty and that business alone called him to his attention. Harris asked Vida to withdraw on account of the extra session and the necessity for a special election.

Speaker Beckley said the minutes had been read and approved and he would be compelled to ignore the resignation and not notify the Governor. He asked Mr. Vida to withdraw his resignation which was done.

The House then adjourned sine die on motion of Knudsen, after a benediction.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Baldwin, for the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably the House St. Louis Commission resolution, with an amendment that the expenses shall be paid out of the \$50,000 appropriation under the direction of the Governor. There was discussion and consideration was postponed.

Senator McCandless reported for the Special Session Committee for the Land Office, saying that the present land laws are admirably adapted for the Territory. The committee recommends an increase in the clerical force and a better system of accounting. Received and filed.

Senator Dickey reported back the general liquor bill suggesting that there were errors and repetition in the House amendments, and objecting to the term "guests" in the section allowing hotels to sell liquor. A Conference Committee consisting of Brown, Isenberg, Kalaauokalani, J. T. Brown and Paris was appointed and a recess then taken to allow immediate action.

TO PRINT JOURNAL.

Senator McCandless introduced a resolution providing for the printing of the journal of the Senate and distribution of two copies to each Senator and one to each Representative. Adopted.

Senator Achi's resolution allowing the clerk forty days in which to make up the journal was adopted.

Achi's resolution to pay the clerk \$5 a day additional from the first day of the session, and another to provide for extra pay for other employees of the Senate were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Action on the House prostitution bill, and to reorganize the Board of Health, was deferred.

The House bill to provide for fire hydrants in Waikuku passed third reading with 14 ayes.

The Puna recreation ground House bill passed 13 to 1. Dickey voting no. The bill to provide against embezzlement by public officials passed third reading with 14 ayes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resolution on Desky's Punahou streets was received and on motion of McCandless adopted.

Senate bills 89, 127, 149, 135 and 166 were returned from the House as passed.

CHINESE FUND BILL PASSED.

The Chinese fund bill passed third reading unanimously, with 15 ayes.

Senator Dickey moved an amendment to require the Treasurer to pay any balance at the end of six years to the United States, but he received no second. McCandless moved to strike out the amendment of Brown requiring the investment in bonds, saying the House would not concur as \$100,000 would be called for in thirty days. Brown replied that many of the claims were doubtful, and that many of the Chinese would be on record as laborers, as they would be on record as laborers and they could not return to China as merchants. Isenberg and Baldwin favored the bill as it came from the House. The bond amendment was stricken out and the bill passed.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate that the Governor had signed the Hawaiian Electric franchise bill, the bond bill, the food law, and the bill amending the corporation laws.

Senator Brown, for the Conference Committee on the general liquor license bill, reported, making a few changes. The report was adopted. Senator Brown stated that one of the House committee refused to sign the report, as he was against the use of liquor in any form.

Senate Bill 22, deferred forty-five days ago, was tabled. It is the McCandless bill to give minority stockholders more rights.

The bill providing punishment for procurers passed third reading, 12 to 2, Achi and McCandless voting no.

The House bill to reorganize the Board of Health was tabled.

Action on the thirteen House bills on second reading was deferred.

The Alvarez leper resolution was tabled, on the motion of Senator Dickey. He said it was preposterous to bring in a resolution of such importance on the last day. Crabbie said it was a vicious measure, creating a one-man commission, and also that money could not be appropriated by resolution. Kalaauokalani wanted the resolution adopted, and said that leprosy treatment had not been successful in the past and that the majority of the Hawaiians had the disease. Senator Baldwin didn't have much faith in Dr.

Alvarez or a cure for leprosy. He said that he had sent a Hawaiian to Germany to try a widely advertised leprosy cure, but without success. He had also sent a man to Japan with the same result, and believed there is no leprosy cure. He also objected to dictating to the Board of Health what man should be employed.

The ayes and noes were called and the resolution tabled on the following vote.

Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, Dickey, Isenberg, McCandless, Paris, Wilcox, Woods, and Crabbie—10.

Noes—J. T. Brown, Kalue, Kalaauokalani, Kaohi and Nakapaahu—5.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the suggestion of President Crabbie that the Senate keep its record clean, about a dozen or more House bills were passed on second reading by title. Among those left in the graveyard were the bill for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad; for a Hilo public park; to prohibit aliens from fishing; to provide free school libraries; to allow any one to treat leprosy; to provide for the payment of 1895 claims; the general license bill; to provide for the extension of School and Pauahi streets; the Standard Telephone franchise; the fern and malle bill; the bill to regulate fiduciary companies; the anti-vaccination bill; Maui electric franchise; the Gear franchise; repealing Board of Health regulations.

Pae's bill "to provide for the payment of claims of damages by persons imprisoned in the year 1895," was read for the amusement of the Senate. Section 8: "That the provisions of this act shall not conflict with the provisions of any statute or statutes," excited much mirth.

The House resolution providing for a commission to examine lepers was tabled. Kalaauokalani wanted the resolution passed. Dickey moved to lay on the table, and J. T. Brown asked for roll call. The vote to table was 9 to 5, J. T. Brown, Kalue, Kalaauokalani and Kaohi voting no.

The resolution ordering the Territory to take over Desky's Kewalo streets was adopted. Dickey moved to refer to the Committee on Public Lands. McCandless said that Desky had sold his rights in Kewalo, and the streets were not in condition to be taken over, but this should be done as they are in bad condition.

WANT TO BE CERTAIN.

Senator Crabbie, in presenting the following joint resolution, said he had no intimation that the governor would veto the Long bill:

"Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Whereas, Honolulu, in the county of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, heretofore known as the district of Honolulu, containing a population of over 10,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants; and "Whereas, it is said to be the wish of the inhabitant of said district to be incorporated under a municipal form of government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to appoint and commission a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare and propose a charter for the proposed city of Honolulu, and that the said charter be submitted to the voters of the said district of Honolulu for their approval or rejection; and should a majority of the votes cast approve of the said charter, it shall then be submitted to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii at its next regular session for approval or rejection as a whole; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory is hereby instructed to make such provision as may be necessary to secure such an expression of opinion from the voters within the district of Honolulu at the Special election to be held for county officers during November next."

"C. L. CRABBE."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolution providing for a St. Louis Commission and a quintette club was adopted. McCandless offered an amendment to provide that the Governor appoint half the quintette club, Kuhllo the remainder. Kalaauokalani opposed this and said the members would not agree. He didn't want any hula dancers appointed. Dickey said the Governor and the Delegate might each select basses. "I doubt very much the musical ear of the Governor," said Dickey. "I don't believe he can sing. I think a musician should pick the singers." The amendment was lost, and the resolution passed.

The House reported the passage of Senate Bills No. 167, 168.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the following bills: The Torrens land act; the amendment to the Board of Health laws; the bill creating a public recreation ground at Puna; the bill to reorganize the militia; the act to provide against embezzlement by public officers; providing for exemption of wages; to facilitate the collection of debts from government beneficiaries; amending the law as to internal taxes.

THE PAUOA VETO.

The Governor's veto of the Pauoa bill was taken up after recess. Senator C. Brown moved that the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's veto. He said that the criticism of the committee merited reply; that it was wrong to say that the committee made no investigation and had biased reports forced down their throats. He said the veto inferred that the Senate acted without due consideration and to help private enterprise. "To have this thing thrown at our heads at this day," said he, "is an insult to the Senate and an insult to the Legislature of Hawaii. I think, Mr. President, we are honorable men, and come to the Legislature to do our duty to the public at large, and not for the individual, as asserted and insinuated by the Governor. Brown also said that the springs could be otherwise acquired; that the Governor cast a slur on the committee which was unwarranted, and that he had no right to make reflections on the committee without having considered the evidence, as the Senate had done. He also said he had represented Oahu in the Legislature since 1876, and had never had such a message sent to the Senate before.

"The Governor had no right to make these allegations and insinuations upon facts of which he had no knowledge, except through hearsay, or what he may have read in some newspaper in this town."

BALDWIN SEES NO INSULT.

Senator Baldwin replied that he didn't believe an insult had been intended, and that Brown had magnified

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and for stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town.

the idea somewhat. He thought the committee did good work, but hadn't considered the danger of contamination. The Governor, he said, owned an orchard above the springs and stayed there a part of the year, so had more knowledge than the others. Another thing, the springs were often dryer during the summer months than at present. He said he had been asked by the committee to estimate the value of the springs and had fixed it at \$100,000. Tunneling might develop it further, but he didn't believe the Senate should speculate. The price fixed by the Legislature was too much. Another objection was to making the \$155,000 immediately payable, instead of in the loan bill, which would cut down the amount for counties so much. The Auditor informed him that there would be \$250,000 below the amount required for counties if this bill is passed, leaving only \$465,000. Baldwin said he intended to sustain the veto largely because the price was too high and because it was not put into the loan bill.

ISENBERG INSULTED, TOO.

Senator Isenberg objected to the slurs cast upon the committee, of which he was chairman. He said the committee had held public meetings and called publicly for opinions (they did not, though), but none were offered, until after the Senate had passed the bill, and then slurring remarks were cast, in the newspapers. He said the Governor reminded him of a school teacher who talked rot. "I didn't come here to be slurred like that," said he, "by that man sitting in that chair over there, even if he is Governor. He's been Governor a little too long, that's the whole truth. Senator Baldwin says he didn't mean to insult the Senate, but I think the Governor meant what he said. You bet he meant it. Never has my name been stained by such words as the Governor used."

Isenberg said the Nuuanu reservoir would bring "filthy, stinky water." There was danger also from the dam breaking and flooding the town. The Superintendent of Water Works had told him that Nuuanu stream would carry off the water, which he said was "ridiculously stupid." Isenberg also said he didn't bring in his report for money; that he was independent, and his vote couldn't be bought. He wanted the Senate to stand together "to take off the slur given us by that man sitting in that office."

WORTH LITTLE FOR TAXES.

Senator Achi said that the sworn tax return for the entire seventy acres including land and water showed it to be worth \$48,000. Isenberg angrily inquired why he didn't tell the committee. Achi said he had just got the figures from the tax office. McCandless said the springs would cost \$15,000 a year in interest alone. He also quoted tax values showing that all the property owners in Pauoa returned their property at \$102,000. Property can be taken by adding twenty percent of the tax value. He said the Governor was perfectly right in vetoing the bill.

Senator Dickey said that he was one of the members of the committee who had changed his mind. He thought the government should own the water, but that at this time when money was needed for counties, such an expensive investment should not be made. He didn't believe the Governor intended to insult the Senate, that he was honest in his views, but that he was mistaken in saying that the springs become drier in summer.

VETO SUSTAINED.

The veto was sustained on the vote to pass the bill. Ayes—C. Brown, J. T. Brown, Isenberg, Kalue, Kaohi, Kalaauokalani, Nakapaahu, Woods, Crabbie, 9. Noes—Achi, Baldwin, Dickey, Wilcox, McCandless and Paris.

LIGHT BILL VETO SUSTAINED.

The Governor's veto on the bicycle light bill was also sustained. Dickey said it was his error, that he had mistaken the sections. There was only one vote to pass the bill—Kalaauokalani.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR VETO SUSTAINED.

The veto of the Governor on the Public Administrator bill was sustained, 3 to 12, only C. Brown, Kalaauokalani and Kaohi voting to pass the bill. Brown said that the Governor made no legal or valid objections, and that his objections were only matters of opinion from which he differed.

OVERRIDE MUNICIPAL VETO.

The general municipal bill veto was overridden, 14 to 1. Senator Brown said

it was a Republican measure, and passed upon by able counsel, and that the Long bill had bad features. Achi said the Governor should have extended the session to allow the bill to be amended. Only Paris voted to sustain the veto.

MORE ACTS SIGNED.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the following bills: Repealing stamp duty on certificates, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to women and minors, pay of witnesses, for digest of Supreme Court reports, relating to chief engineer, the butterine bill, Kona-Kau exemption, repealing law prohibiting actions against government officials; relating to insurance, pharmacy bill, Chinese fund bill, providing penalties for procurers and appropriating \$3,000 for Waikuku fire department.

The following Senate bills were returned as passed: Nos. 110, 161, 168, 125, 187, 126, 142, 97, 165, 139, 140, 109, 150.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the bill for the settling of exceptions, which was the last one signed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Dickey presented a resolution requiring the President of the Senate upon adjournment to turn over to the Secretary of the Territory all furniture and supplies; and to suggest that more commodious and modern desks be provided as those now in use are antiquated.

Baldwin amended to make it at the close of the extra session. Adopted. Senator Isenberg offered a resolution for larger and more airy quarters, even though a hall had to be rented elsewhere. Adopted.

Senator Brown moved the appointment of a committee to notify the Governor of the Senate's readiness to adjourn. The chair appointed Brown, Baldwin and Kalaauokalani.

Senator Achi extended an invitation to visit the Bungalow.

Senator Isenberg remarked at 12:10 that the Governor had refused to sign any more bills.

The minutes were read and adopted, so as to conform with the turning back of the hands of the clock.

On behalf of the Committee to Notify the Governor, Senator Brown said that the Governor had no more business to present. Report adopted.

Senator Brown expressed his appreciation of the uniform courtesy of the President, and his impartiality in rulings. Thanks were extended both to the President and to the clerk. Baldwin added the assistant clerk and all the officers to the resolution of thanks.

At 12:35 Senator Baldwin moved to adjourn sine die. Before putting the motion, President Crabbie expressed his appreciation of the help of the Senators and thanked them for the high honor conferred in electing him president. Senator Kaohi offered prayer, and at 12:40 the Senate adjourned sine die.

Three cheers for the President ended the session.

BOAT WAS ROCKED AGAINST THE SUGAR

Answers were filed by the Pauahau Sugar Plantation to the two damage suits filed against it by two natives, claimed to have been seriously injured at Pauahau a few months ago.

The defendant denies any negligence on the part of its employees, or that there was any defect in the machinery used. In the case of Palapala, who claimed to have been struck by the fall of a sling load of sugar, this is denied and the defendant claims that the plaintiff's boat went up and hit the sugar.

The answer says "that the said winchman did not thereafter lower the said sling load any further, and before he received any signals so to do the said boat was suddenly lifted on a big wave up and towards the said sling load and knocked down, whereby he received certain injuries of the extent of which this defendant has no knowledge."

BICYCLISTS should never start out without a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in their tool bags. This liniment is excellent for all flesh wounds and sprains. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



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Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

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SUMNER HERE ON WAY AROUND GLOBE

En route on a journey almost around the world, the United States transport Sumner arrived in port yesterday morning from San Francisco. The vessel is on her way to Manila, whence she will sail for New York via the Suez Canal. The purpose of the long trip is to send the vessel to New York, where she will be used for army service at that port. The transport had a fair trip to Honolulu, and after remaining here about seven or eight days to overhaul her machinery and refrigerating plant, the vessel will proceed to Manila. The Sumner is commanded by Captain Lathrop, formerly superintendent of the transport service at San Francisco, who has taken the place of Captain Lyman, now on the Grant. Captain Cannon, the army quartermaster, is well known to Honoluluans, having made trips here in the Warren. The transport has supplies for the army in the Philippines, and carries a large number of passengers, comprising army officers and families, a couple of young ladies en route to Manila to be married, families of soldiers, civilians, and a few casuals for various reasons. The Sumner is to carry troops from Manila to New York, and will probably take to Spain for intervention the skeletons of the Spanish flag-ship Reina Christina, which has just been raised at Cavite, where it was sunk by Dewey's fleet on May 1, 1898. The Sumner will take in 700 tons of coal.

Among those on board the Sumner is former Rapid Transit Conductor Muller, who recently left this city for the Coast after an appearance before Judge Wilcox. He is in the mess department.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 28.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
S. S. S. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports.
S. S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Thursday, April 30.
T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, from the Orient, at 5:15 p. m.
A. H. S. S. Hawaiian, from Tacoma, at 9 a. m.
Am. bk. Glenairn, Wright, 71 days from Newcastle, at 7 a. m.

Tuesday, April 28.
S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 7:30 a. m.
Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nohau, Pedersen, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Honokaa, and Kukuiahae, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.
Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, in afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney.
L. I. S. S. Waiakale, Mosher, for Kauai ports.
L. I. S. S. Kauai, Bruhn, for Punaluu, British bark Tronget, Hutton, for San Francisco.
Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San Francisco.
Am. bark Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Kukuiahae, Laupahoehoe and Papeete, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleale, Hanalei, Makaweli, Waimea, Kekaha, and Niihau; mail and passengers for Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Hanalei and Koloa, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports—F. Gay and wife, W. A. Baldwin and wife, Miss C. Steward, J. H. Coney, Mrs. A. McKee and son, Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, P. Cartey, A. Brodiffe, A. B. Hofgaard, Mrs. D. Baldwin, Dr. Sandow, and 58 on deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai—Jack McVeigh, Dr. Lumley, Mr. Hapini, Mrs. Mawahi, Mrs. Kellikane, Mr. and Mrs. Fullison, Charles Gay and 4 deck.

DEPARTED.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 28—C. B. Wells, M. F. Scott, L. R. Crook, Mrs. McWayne, two children and servant, F. L. Stanley, W. H. Haysden, A. Enos and wife, T. R. Robinson, Mrs. Ogg, Thos. White, W. A. Wall, W. A. Kinney, Sister Antonia, Mrs. H. Weeks, Mrs. Whitnash.

Per stmr. Kinau, April 28, for Hilo: Dr. Hutchinson, Mr. Walker, V. Fernandez, R. T. Guard, C. Sawano, for Laupahoehoe, F. E. Center, H. Arnitage, J. M. Dowsett, for the Volcano; Dr. Wilson, wife and child; for Makana, Hen Hong; for Mahukona, P. R. Keay, Mrs. S. W. Kekuwa and son, Mrs. J. D. Nochi and daughter; for Kawaihae, Mrs. T. M. Louissou, Miss M. Schweitzer, for Lahaina; F. E. Richardson, Bishop Restarick, A. L. Louissou.

Per stmr. Claudine, April 28, for Kahuhi: Miss R. Miller, Miss Lehy, J. T. McCrosson, W. O. Smith and wife, J. F. Brown, J. D. Seabury, wife and two children, H. D. Baldwin, Judge Hartwell, for Lahaina; F. J. Raven, D. H. Case, A. N. Kepolai, D. C. Heger, for Hana; L. Y. Alona, Bert Cowan, William M. Waddoups, F. B. Langstroth; for Keanae: Mrs. M. Acheong, Mrs. L. Acheong and child.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, April 28—J. L. Hjorth and wife, B. H. Smith, J. Lightfoot, A. F. Knudsen, Miss Dimond, D. J. McKay, F. H. Jordan, Sam Kaeo, Ah Mon, C. F. Herrick, Ng Chan and 34 deck.

FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM plow machinery consisting of a pair of 14 horse traction engines, balance plow, heavy and medium cultivators, and harrow.
The plant is in use breaking a salt marsh in California; but will finish the work in June and will be sold for half its cost in England.
Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS, 320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. 6462

PURITY IS OUR GUARANTEE

IN a recent test of six popular selling bottled beers by the government chemist, Primo Lager was the only one found pure and free from preservative acids. MORAL:

DRINK PRIMO LAGER

Brewery telephone, Main 341.

OUTLAW KENTUCKY MURDERER TO SPEND LIFE IN PRISON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

FRANKFORT, KY., April 30.—Howard was convicted today of the assassination of Governor Goebel. This is the third conviction that the State has secured of Howard, new trials having been granted on the other two convictions. Howard was sentenced to life imprisonment.

"Jim" Howard has been one of the "bad" men of Kentucky. The killing for which he is to spend his life in prison was one of the most brutal and cold blooded of Kentucky murders.

Without having any personal animus against Goebel and simply because he wished to get a pardon for a former murder, Howard, in response to a letter from him, is alleged, Ex-Gov. Taylor, who was at that time Governor of Kentucky and feared that Goebel might take his office away from him, turned up from the mountains one morning in Frankfort. He presented himself to Henry Youtsey, now serving a life sentence for the same murder, and asked Youtsey what Gov. Taylor wanted of him. Youtsey had prepared the Secretary of State's office as a small arsenal. There were three loaded rifles in it and to this room Youtsey led the mountaineer.

The projected murder of Goebel was explained to Howard. He asked what he would get for it.

Youtsey asked what he expected. Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing one George Baker.

"You can have that and more too," said Youtsey. "You will get a pardon for the removal of Goebel and \$1,600 besides."

Howard immediately signified his assent to this proposition. He examined the three guns in the office, weighed them with great care, asked about the sights, and then selected a Marlin rifle with steel smokeless powder cartridges to do the work. Howard also laid two pistols on a window sill, saying: "I will fire these after I kill Goebel and people will think there were a number of people shooting."

At about this time Goebel entered the gate of the Executive Grounds. Youtsey noticed him and pointed him out to Howard. The mountain outlaw knelt at a window, drew a bead on Goebel as the latter walked along, and then fired. Goebel fell mortally wounded. Howard fired four shots with the pistols.

As Youtsey tells the story he then ran from the office to the office of Gov. Taylor. He told Taylor that Goebel had been killed. A moment later Howard entered the Governor's office. Taylor told him it was no place for him and Howard left. Taylor is alleged to have then paid over the \$1,600 head money. Howard has been tried twice before for this murder.

During the trial much sensational testimony has been brought out against Ex-Governor Taylor, but so far no action has been taken in Kentucky leading to a charge being placed against him.

GOVERNOR DOLE ON THE AMPHITRITE

Yesterday afternoon, with a salute of seventeen guns from the battery of His British Majesty's cruiser Amphion, the visit of Governor Dole and his staff, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, together with British Consul Hoare in consular uniform, was honored on the big cruiser Amphitrite by Captain Windham and his officers. Upon the departure of the Governor from the vessel the Amphion belched forth the salute which was replied to by the six-pounder saluting battery in the U. S. Naval Station premises. The ceremony attracted general attention around the harbor and the hundreds of British jacks swarmed over the rail to watch the Governor as he left their ship.

The after deck was canopied over with flags, the American and Hawaiian colors being conspicuous. On this deck the visitors were entertained. Among those present besides Governor and Mrs. Dole and Consul and Miss Hoare, were Captain and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Col. Soper, Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole, Sir Somers Vine. Owing to a card reception to be held aboard the cruiser on Saturday afternoon the general public will be excluded from inspection on that day.

A card reception will be given this evening on the Amphitrite by Captain Windham.

IROQUOIS MAY GO TO MIDWAY

The Navy Department evidently intends to send the U. S. tug Iroquois to Midway Island on an urgent mission, probably in connection with the landing of the cable. Captain Rodman, Commandant of the Naval Station, received the following cablegram yesterday forenoon:

"Washington, April 30th, 1903.
"To Naval Station, Honolulu.
"Provided Iroquois has the officers, how soon can she proceed to Midway Island? Urgent."

"DARLING."
Captain Rodman immediately wired back the following message:

"Ready to proceed to Midway Islands at once. Can go without officers if necessary."

"RODMAN."
Captain Rodman will probably receive

a second reply this forenoon, advising him to make ready to go to sea. Captain Rodman is the only line officer attached to the Naval Station or to the Iroquois of which he is the master.

HAS GROWN STRONG IN GOOD WORK.

(Continued from Page 5.)

were on the platform at last night's meeting, and eight of whom are still living. Further the minutes showed that at that first meeting Sanford B. Dole had been elected president of the Association, and W. W. Hall vice president and Thomas Bannister secretary and treasurer.

Following this, it was announced that Governor Dole had found it impossible to be present at the meeting and that he would be represented by Attorney General Lorrin Andrews. "do not believe," said Mr. Andrews, "that either myself or anyone else can properly represent Sanford B. Dole in this community, and for my part I feel considerable diffidence in undertaking that task. Governor Dole is a man the purity of whose life and the nobility of whose character give his words weight that the words of no other citizen of Honolulu can have. But I do appreciate the honor and the privilege that is mine in being called upon to address a meeting of this kind. I rejoice, as all good citizens must, that we have among us a power for good such as the Y. M. C. A. has shown itself to be—a tower of strength for the right that has grown from so small a beginning thirty-four years ago to the splendid organization that we see here."

"The Y. M. C. A. stands in this community and everywhere for the better way. It is an organization that appeals to all, to the young among us. It reaches out the hand of helping to those who may fall into temptation, and we are all weak, and banding all together makes a union so strong that we can stand with it to resist the powers of evil as we can stand in no other association. There is presented to all men, in fact, the chance here to choose as between the way of right living and the way of evil, and it is the part and purpose, and has been the glorious work of the Y. M. C. A. to lead young men to that better way."

Stanley Livingston sang a solo, and the literary exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. W. D. Westervelt. Afterwards there was an educational exhibit in the class rooms, with light refreshments, and a most entertaining athletic exhibition in the gymnasium.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded April 26.

M. G. Duarte & wf to J. Sardinha; D; por R. P. 5132 Kul 3333 &c. Wailuku, Maui; \$1000. B 249, p. 92. Dated Mar. 28, 1903.

C. Akiu & wf to A. Seong (w); D; 3-10 A land, Honokawili, Lahaina, Maui; \$30. B 249, p. 93. Dated Dec. 20, 1902.

M. Nunes to J. da Costa; D; por Patent 3655, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$200. B 249, p. 94. Dated Apr. 11, 1903.

M. Nunes to Maria G. Jesus; D; por Patent 3655 and 4142, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$100. B 249, p. 95. Dated Apr. 14, 1903.

Keanaole (w) to I. Puni (w); D; R. P. 3689 Kul 6533, Hailu, Puna, Kauai; \$1 &c. B 249, p. 96. Dated Apr. 14, 1903.

Iunia Puni (w) to G. N. Wilcox; D; R. P. 3689 Kul 6533, Hailu, Puna, Kauai; \$150. B 249, p. 97. Dated Apr. 16, 1903.

J. V. Fernandez & wf to M. V. de Cotto; D; Lot 42, Kaliu Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1860. B 249, p. 98. Dated Mar. 31, 1903.

W. L. Vredenburg & wf to Jno. Hind; D; 553 A land in Ahp. Waiakoloa, S. Kohala, Hawaii; int in R. P. 7137, Puako, S. Kohala, Hawaii; \$10. B 249, p. 99. Dated Oct. 17, 1902.

Caroline S. Medeiros to Lokalee Freeman; Rel; D; int in Lot 35, Pawaia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p. 100. Dated Apr. 14, 1903.

S. Nobriga to Harriet E. W. Wright; D; Kul 1345 Ap 2 and Kul 1331 Ap 1, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; int in Gr 2425 &c, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; por Ap 2 of Kul 1302, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1600. B 249, p. 101. Dated Apr. 13, 1903.

L. de Nobriga to Harriet E. W. Wright; D; Kul 1345 Ap 2 and Kul 1331 Ap 1 &c, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; int in Gr 2425 &c, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; por Kul 1342 Ap 2, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p. 102. Dated Apr. 20, 1903.

Lihue Plant Co. Ltd to Wm. Wolters; D; 2 pcs land, Kapala, Kauai; \$1 &c. B 249, p. 104. Dated Dec. 15, 1902.

Wm. R. Castle Jr. & wf to Wm. R. Castle Tr; Tr D; por Ap 1 of R. P. 2101 near Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu; pc land & cor Pauahi and River Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; por R. P. 3557, Makapala, Kohala, Hawaii; \$1. B 249, p. 106. Dated Apr. 13, 1903.

M. P. Castle & hsb to Wm. R. Castle Tr; Tr D; Lots 1 to 11 (incl) Blk 20 College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p. 107. Dated Apr. 13, 1903.

A. L. Shaw & wf to E. Pankratz; D; Lots 25, 26 and 27 Blk A Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 249, p. 109. Dated Feb. 9, 1903.

Recorded April 21.

F. J. Lowrey & wf to Trs of Oahu College; D; 9375 sq ft land Punahou St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2400. B 249, p. 109. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.

Palolo Land & Imp Co. Ltd to Mrs. H. M. Smith; D; Lots 3, 4 and 6 Blk 106 Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1925. B 249, p. 111. Dated Apr. 18, 1903.

Wm. R. Castle Jr. Tr to A. Coolidgeby Tr; Tr D; Ap 1 of R. P. 1226 Koluia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p. 112. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.

AFTER EQUINOX

The season has changed. Cold winds, damp air, coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia—that's the order of events.

This is the time of year for those with weak lungs or a tendency to heavy colds to fortify themselves against exposure by taking Scott's Emulsion. Regular doses give great protection to the throat and lungs. What's the use of staying near the edge when such easy treatment will keep you out of danger.

For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

VISITING CARDS 50c PER 100.

Send 2c stamp today for type style book and samples. Mercantile Printing Company, general printers, rulers and book binders. Box 591, Honolulu.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 20, 1900, made by Herbert C. Austin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to May T. Wilcox, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 207, pages 324 to 326, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction by I. E. Ray at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day. The property covered by said mort-

gage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, consists of:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) Number 252, situated at the junction of Pihaiwai and Pleasant streets. E. homakua ana ma ka huiua alani e holo ana i laka a pili ana me ke alani Pihaiwai. Hem. 47' Kom. 215 Kap.; alala Hem. 35' 1/2 Hk. 153 Kap. e pili ana me ka alala o Kanaui; alala holo i ka al. 45' Hk. 215 Kap.; alala Ak. 35' 1/2 Kom. 153 Kap. e pili ana me alani Pleasant a hiki i kahi i homakua ni. Maloko oia apapa alala Ekeolu Hapaha Eka, o aku a emi mai paha, and being one-half of the House Lot described in deed from S. W. Pa to Mary Hanuna, dated June 6, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 159, pages 405, 406 and 407.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Pihaiwai in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of said Royal Patent (Grant) No. 252, beginning at the East corner of Beckie Brewster's Lot, now owned by said Herbert C. Austin, and running:

South 44° W. 215 feet along said lot; South 35° 1/2 E. 153 feet; North 44° E. 215 feet along Chinese Cemetery; North 33° 1/2 W. 153 feet along Pleasant street to place of beginning. Containing an area of three-fourths of an acre more or less; and being the same premises described in deed of Mary Hanuna to said Herbert C. Austin dated December 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 189, page 84.

3. All that tract of land and premises situate at Kaunama, District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kaunama Lot No. 22, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest angle of Lot 21, the boundary runs by true bearings, North 284 feet along Lot 21 to a pile of stones near Red XXI XXII at North angle in middle branch of flow; South 55° 03' W. 149 feet along boundary of Crown Lands of Pihaiwai; South 60° 13' W. 234 feet along same to a pile of stones marked XXII on main flow; South 25° 46' W. 665 feet along flow to pile of stones at the Southwest angle from which point the Hawaiian Government survey (triangle) 2nd Station "Wahemaula" bears true... distant... feet; East true 3516 feet along South branch of flow to the initial point, containing an area of 116.00 acres and being the same land described in Patent No. 4266 (Grant) on time payment to J. W. Bergstrom, dated December 16, 1898.

4. All that tract or parcel of land situate in the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Lot Number 8 of Hamakua Homesteads, and being more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 4063 to M. M. Gosman, and by said Gosman conveyed to I. E. Ray by deed dated December 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 189, pages 86 and 87, and in deed from said I. E. Ray to the said Herbert C. Austin by deed dated June 15, 1900, recorded in said Registry in Liber 210, page 123. This land has an area of 15 acres and is planted in cane.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, April 16, 1903.

MAY T. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

2479

AMOR SILVA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 25th A. D. 1897, made by Amor Silva, wife of M. E. Silva of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Maria L. Hoffmann, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, (since deceased) and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 170, pages 396-7, I. W. O. Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of said Maria L. Hoffmann deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamakela, said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the North-west corner of this lot at angle of two lots and running:

1. S. 4° E. 46 1/4 feet along Front Street.

2. N. 70° E. 135.0 feet along the Southern portion of this residence.

3. N. 30° W. 36 feet along wooden fence.

4. S. 75° W. 115.4 feet along the Northern portion of this residence to the initial point, and containing an area of 115-1000 of an acre, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1758, L. C. A. 880, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amor Silva by deed of J. D. Holt, Junior, dated March 9, 1894, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 146, pages 195-6.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a cottage on said premises insured for \$500.

Terms cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, March 28, 1903.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Executor of will of Maria L. Hoffmann, deceased.

The above sale has been postponed for two weeks, to Saturday, May 9th, 1903, at the same time and place.

6462-2481